THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1934 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1934—VOL. XXVI, NO. 248

ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Italy Makes All Boys Soldiers

Il Duce Defies World on War

Russia Rides Into the League

'Reds' Insult Holland's Queen

Argentina Bangs Back on Arms

'Facsimile Radio' Does Magic

ITALY turns its entire youth into soldiers by a decree of the Council of Ministers. By what is probably the most sweeping military law in all history, compulsory service for all Italians begins at the age of 8 and continues to the age of 33. From 8 to 21 the boys are to be "prepared spiritually, physically and militarily" by the Fascist Balilla and the Fascist Youths of Combat. At 21 full soldier duties are assumed. At 33 the individual receives a partial release, but is on call for 10 years in a post-military phase. The Council says it now undertakes "the formation of an armed nation." Here is one more breath-taking outgrowth of international procrastination on the reducing of arms. An interesting situation may soon indicate that "procrastination" is to be permanent—The entire world may become an armed camp.

* * *

As the League concentrates on showing Paraguay and Bolivia how evil war is, Italy gives war this best-organized boost of all time. Premier Mussolini announces that all this boy training is "to give a passion for military life," while post-military training is "to keep alive the military spirit"—How will the world's millions who despise war reply to a modern nation's disdain for their ideals?

* * *

Russia rocks into the League. The Assembly grants it admission by 38 votes, with Switzerland, Holland and Portugal voting No and seven states not voting. The act is more a triumph for the desire for peace than a triumph for Russia. Barthou, French Foreign Minister, perhaps forgetting Germany's case, pleads that isolation of a strong nation is the beginning of war. Motta of Switzerland voices the general feeling in declaring Communism is the negation of all the ideas by which enlightened nations live—Russia, a League member, finds its Bolshevism an outcast still.

* * *

Holland witnesses sensational scenes when Communists stage outbreaks at the opening of Parliament. As Queen Wilhelmina rides to the Capitol the royal procession is attacked by Communist demonstrators in 10 automobiles. Police disperse them after severe fighting. When the Queen speaks from the throne in the chamber Communists precipitate another scene of disorder. Three Communist members of Parliament are ejected—All of which, of course, creates world-wide respect for Communism and the gently persuasive methods of its advocates.

* * *

Argentina holds the U. S. Government responsible for "defamation of character" of its citizens mentioned in the Senate arms investigation. A Buenos Aires commission exonerates Lieut. Silvio Peporace of part in any irregular sale of aircraft to Argentina's navy. The Argentine Ambassador is directed to obtain "amendments and reparations for those affronted." The reply is a commendable one, calling for proof of wrongdoing—It beats that other South American attitude of saying angrily that future arms business will go to uninvestigating Europe.

* * *

New England's six state governors consider a joint action which might halt the great textile strike. The governors are said to be debating whether they shall together petition President Roosevelt to ask both sides to submit to arbitration, all mills now closed remaining so and strikers ceasing all efforts to close others. Meanwhile, 420,000 idle workers and several million persons incidentally affected do some thinking—They ponder on the seeming senselessness of strikes.

* * *

British sloop Endeavour wins the first race for the America's Cup and gives Britain's fifteenth effort in 81 years true zest. T. O. M. Sopwith's blue challenger out-travels Rainbow on the 15-mile run home and crosses the tossing finish line a winner by 2 minutes, 9 seconds. A large floating "gallery" follows the race in spite of heavy weather and acclaims the winner for a clean victory. First boat to win four races takes the cup—Now for real contest, with racing boats growing small and racing men growing gigantic.

* * *

Radio Corporation of America prepares to launch "facsimile radio," called the first practical step to television. Micro-waves are to give high speed to present slow short wave transmission of letters and pictures through space. Booster stations will give great distance possibilities. Old methods of communication, such as the telegraph, are said to be threatened. A transmitted picture will not be broken into dots and dashes, but "painted" by "light brushes," line for line—In spite of man's self-imposed inabilities, he does lumber along.

League Vote Adds Russia To Assembly

39 States Approve Entry; Three Stand Against; Seven Are Silent

Universality Gains

Members Now Hope United States, Germany and Japan Will Come to Geneva

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Sept. 18—Everything worked out smoothly, according to plan, and this afternoon the favorable vote on Russia's admission was taken by the League Assembly.

The result was a foregone conclusion, since the real determining vote was taken yesterday in the Sixth Commission after a courteous discussion on the qualifications of the Communist nation under the covenant. There was no heat, no fire in the frankness displayed by partisans and opponents. Academically, points were made without passion.

Russia's entrance can hardly be described as triumphal, since after strenuous negotiations and some unfortunate attempts to get around the regulations only 39 states voted in the Commission for Russia, while three—Switzerland, Portugal, Holland—voted against, and seven formally notified of their abstention, which may be regarded as denoting their serious doubts. The seven were: Argentina, Belgium, Cuba, Luxembourg, Panama, Paraguay and Nicaragua. The practical result could not be changed, because four or five fewer states would still have sufficed for Russia's election. But, the moral effect is somewhat diminished.

Russia's eligibility, as well as the opportuneness of the move, were challenged and most of those nations which voted for Russia did so admittedly on the grounds of political expediency.

Indeed, M. Louis Barthou, chief sponsor of Russia, has confessed they were running certain risks. He made it clear that France had grievances against Russia, that they differed in political conceptions, that denial of religious freedom is deplorable—but he painted a terrifying picture of Russia repulsed, humiliated, hostile, thrown into antagonism with Europe. There was no question of the League's lending itself to the apotheosis of Bolshevism, he declared; there was merely the need of peace.

The isolation of any country was already the beginning of war, he averred. Some hearers wondered whether this epigram applies also to Germany.

There wasn't, however, in any quarter a serious intention of blocking the way to Russia. But Switzerland in particular wished to go on record as warning the League as to possible consequences of the step it is taking. Commentaries today on Dr. Giuseppe Motta's exposition are flattering except on the extreme Left. He confirmed that Communism is in every domain—religious, social, moral, political, economic—the negation of all the ideals by which we live. In most countries, Communist propaganda is regarded as a crime against the state, especially if there is any attempt to realize it. Communism is against religion, against family life, against individual initiative, against private property and it organizes forced labor. Nor does it mean to stay in Russia. It aspires to implant itself every-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

Thousands of Men Without a Country

Upper: Wide World. Lower Inset: Ewing Galloway

The Iraqi Are Their Hosts Today

Mosul in Iraq—A Familiar Street Scene, With the Usual Eating House. Lower Inset—Assyrian Christian Refugee From Turkey Who Tries to Earn a Meager Living Spinning Coarse Yarn for Local Consumption.

Aircraft Seller Pleads Ignorance Of Versailles Pact

Brown 'Didn't Know' Sales of Arms to Germany Were Frowned On

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18—Mr. Donald L. Brown, president of the Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Company, whose sales to Germany in the last eight months have totaled $1,145,000, today pleaded before the Senate Munitions Investigating Committee, that he is a "business man," unfamiliar with the Versailles Treaty, who took the release of designs by the War and Navy Departments as signifying that export to Germany was permissible.

Mr. Brown made his statement after a memorandum setting forth the State Department's policy of opposition to the export of "arms, ammunition and implements of war," to Germany had been read.

Sale of Pratt & Whitney planes to Germany through the United Aircraft Export Corporation jumped from $272,000 for the whole year of 1933 to $1,145,000 for the first eight months of 1934. The company's business with Germany's neighbor, Hol-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

Homeless Assyrian Hillmen Wait in Iraq While League Hunts Homes in Other Lands

Turkey Took Their Hills From Them and Now They're Wanderers and Wards of Geneva—Destitute Families Living in Refugee Camps at Mosul

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BAGHDAD, Iraq — There's new hope here among the 10,000 to 15,000 Assyrian Hillmen who have been patiently waiting to be transplanted to their new home—as yet still undecided—following the appointment by the Iraqi Government of a committee to deal with the whole question of their relief and maintenance, pending a decision as to their ultimate fate.

The new committee is to include several Iraqi officials of British nationality. It will keep in close touch with the League of Nations Commission which is still actively investigating the feasibility of arranging for the resettlement of the Assyrians outside Iraq. The problem is listed on the agenda of the present session at Geneva and may be up for consideration at any time.

The League recently sent an appeal to a number of governments inviting them to reconsider the possibility of accepting Assyrians in any of the territories under their control.

Thousands Wait

Two to three thousand Assyrian families are awaiting settlement. In January a League scheme to establish them on suitable plantations in the North Parana regions of Brazil was accepted by the Brazilian Government. A special League mission visited the Brazilian plantations and reported very favorably on the scheme. Shortly afterward, however, the League learned that the Brazilian Constituent Assembly had just passed a new immigration law which closed the door on the Assyrians.

Pawns in War

The recent history of the Assyrians is a series of misfortunes. Egged on by the Russians during the war they fought Turkey, and lost—their homes! They were rescued later by British troops to whom they became attached as levies. When the League decided that Mosul should belong to Iraq, its "Brussels Line" left the Assyrian country inside Turkey. Since the Turkish Government will not have the Assyrians back, it seems probable that they have lost their old lands forever. At any rate, that decision has resulted in the present Assyrian problem. With the cessation of the British mandate in Iraq last year, some of the Assyrians lost all hope of being settled in a small self-contained block in Iraq. When summer came they fled to Syria, were beaten back, and finally cut up by an Iraqi army, followed by fearful massacres in the Assyrian villages.

Since then, some 1500 Assyrian women and children, who were rendered destitute by these events, are still being maintained by the Iraqi Government in the refugee camp at Mosul. But in addition, a large number of Assyrians who fled to Mosul are unwilling or dare not return to their hillside villages, and are at present living mainly on the charity of their friends.

New Radio Wave Can Flash Messages Instantaneously To Any Part of the World

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 18—A revolutionary development in radio communication that will make it possible to link all large cities throughout the world for instantaneous transmission of messages and pictures through the air is being launched by the research engineering division of the Radio Corporation of America, it became known here today.

Micro-waves are the messengers of the new air era, on which engineers can flash 20 pictures a second. Tiny impulses measured in inches from crest to crest, the micro-waves reach only as far as the horizon, but they are static free and are not influenced by fading. These qualities enable engineers to operate by means of the micro-waves at terrific speeds.

Facsimile radio is the name engineers have given the new process which, they say, opens the gateway to television. Not only will the new system increase to an almost incredible speed communication between points in all parts of the world, but engineers hold it will scrap the Morse code and supersede many telegraph and wireless devices now in use.

Since the micro-waves disappear at 40 miles, in transmitting over them for longer distances a series of booster stations will be used.

"The New York to Philadelphia micro-wave three-meter circuit will probably be ready for traffic within a year," Mr. William A. Winterbottom, vice-president in charge of traffic of the Radio Corporation of America, said. "The traffic will consist of letters and messages just as the sender writes them.

"We plan to use two automatic relay stations between New York and Philadelphia. One relay or booster is already being installed at New Brunswick, and possibly the other will be built near Trenton. First, we must test the New Brunswick outfit before building similar equipment for the second relay site. What we actually do with the relay stations is to extend the horizon."

Mr. David Sarnoff, president of

(Continued on Page 3, Column 7)

The Monitor Index

Tuesday, Sept. 18, 1934

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 11
News of Sports—Page 8
Financial News—Pages 10 and 11

Features

Events Tonight	2
Progress in Education	4
Radio Time-Table	5
Home Building and Gardening	6
The Home Forum	7
Come Forth! [With German Translation]	
Weather	9
Chess	8
Daily Features	13
Editorials	14

Things Present

Alice Stone Blackwell conducts the Wide Horizon column on the Editorial Page today. In it she gives an intimate glimpse of "the dear Little Grandmother of the Russian Revolution."

The editor of the Progress in Education Page has established a friendly "Home and School Round Table" for the intimate discussion of educational problems. Today the subject is "What About 'Home Work'?"

Now is the time to prepare for next year's perennial border. See the article on the Home Building and Gardening Page.

Francis Bacon's idea of a garden will be found on the Home Forum Page.

And Things to Come

Tomorrow brings the Weekly Magazine Section with a number of important articles, among them: "Saving the International System," by Sir Arthur Salter; "Another View of War Debts," by An Old Soldier; "Give Us a King," by Eyre Sandford Carter, and "Davids Under the Four-H Banner," by Dorothea Kahn.

Textile Truce Action Urged By Governors

Ely Asked to Assemble Six State Heads for Appeal to U. S.

Strikers Claim Gains

Tension Grows in Maine but Rhode Island Is Quiet; Plants Reopen

Gov. Joseph B. Ely has been urged to bring together the New England Governors in order to prepare an appeal to President Roosevelt that he summon labor and capital to speedy arbitration of the textile strike.

This suggestion has been made by a prominent Massachusetts labor leader, and it is understood that Governor Ely is entertaining the plan with sympathy.

With the strike threatening to broaden and include 100,000 workers in related occupations and with the mediation board at a stalemate in its negotiations, it is believed that concerted action from the Governors of the strike-harassed New England States might induce the President to intercede in behalf of immediate arbitration.

Roosevelt's Power Outlined

While President Roosevelt probably lacks the official authority to order the two sides to arbitrate, a request that they meet at the conference table would be tantamount to an order, since it would so focus public attention that neither party would dare ignore the request.

The labor leader would implement this plan by a truce between labor and capital. As soon as the parties had agreed to arbitrate the mediation board should, he said, promise a decision within a specified period, whereupon labor should agree to allow mills still open to remain open, and capital should agree to keep mills already shut from attempting to reopen during the negotiations. Such a plan would end violence in the South and North, would keep it from spreading and would assure settlement under the best possible circumstances, the labor leader declared.

Maine Mills Closing

Unremitting efforts by New England strike chieftains to effect closings are bearing fruit in Maine, where in the last two days the number on strike has more than doubled. Whereas but 3000 of the 22,000 textile workers were on strike at the close of last week, it is estimated, today, that there are 8000 out.

The large Pepperell Manufacturing Company, which two days ago was one of the few promontories that was not inundated by the strike, today closed its doors as practically all its 3800 employees joined the nation-wide walkout.

Lewiston remains the only large textile center in Maine and one of the few in the United States entirely unaffected by the strike. Seven cities and towns in Maine are occupied by national guardsmen.

Connecticut Recalls Guards

The textile situation became brighter today with the order from Gov. Wilbur L. Cross for demobilization of two national guard units. The situation is regarded as sufficiently under control to reduce military protection in the State. Within 24 hours, it is expected the other companies will be demobilized, un-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

Mulloney Waives Trial by Jury

Boston Budget Year Shifted

Hero of Shanghai Visits Mayor

Today in Greater Boston

All the News That's Important, and Some That Isn't

Courts

Second Lap

The trial of Daniel C. Mulloney, former president of the former Federal National Bank, drags up to the starting line for its second lap today.

Prefatory skirmishes in the federal court this morning resulted in an agreement to waive trial by jury. In accord on this issue was the court, Mr. Mulloney and Mr. John A. Deery, president of the closed Salem Trust Company, affiliate of the closed Federal National Bank.

Deery and Mulloney are both defendants in this trial in connection with an alleged $131,000 straw note received into the Federal National Bank from the Salem Trust Company. The case will be tried before Judge James M. Morton Jr.

United States Attorney Irving G. McCann will act as prosecutor for the Government. Attorney Marvin C. Taylor and Judge Franklin R. Chesley will defend Mr. Mulloney. Mr. Timothy S. Callahan will appear for Mr. Deery.

More than a score of witnesses have been called, the court room was crowded with spectators, a mass of evidence is waiting to be considered, but the waiving of a jury trial is expected to cut the time down to eight court days.

Part of the indictment reads: "Mulloney there and then well knew that Helen L. Ganley was a woman of straw and a dummy note maker for Deery and unable to pay the said note."

Mulloney was acquitted last spring on one indictment of six counts, which took some five weeks to try and which became smothered in an orgy of technicalities. The trial started April 23 after several months' delay, while demurrer and abatement pleas were made and defeated.

The Federal National Bank collapsed in 1931, the year which was so hard on banks the nation over. About $50,000,000 was involved; 150,000 depositors were jolted. Several dividends at sparse intervals have softened the jolt somewhat.

City Affairs

Irreducible Minimums

Mayor Mansfield today said in substance, "Me thinks the times are out of joint."

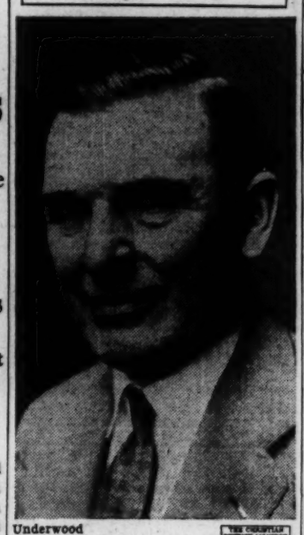
Having so thought, he issued a statement announcing that the calendar year and the Boston fiscal year will henceforth be the same. And because the fiscal year is to begin Jan. 1, instead of April 1, as formerly, the Mayor asked department heads today to submit their budget estimates three months earlier.

The Mayor envisages the following advantages:

1. The tax rate can be made pub-

(Continued on Page 9, Column 1)

Analyzes Trade



Underwood

George N. Peek

Special Adviser on Foreign Trade to President Roosevelt

Endeavour Wins In Record Time For 2-to-0 Lead

Takes Second Straight From Rainbow in America's Cup Race

ABOARD U. S. C. G. CUTTER ARGO OFF NEWPORT, Sept. 18 (AP)—Endeavour, British challenger for the America's Cup, today set a cup record for a 30-mile triangular course as she boiled home in 3h. 9m. 1s., to defeat the American defender Rainbow by 51 seconds for the second straight day.

Beaten over the starting line and handicapped by a torn sail, the blue-hulled challenger quickly made up the advantage, took the lead 20 minutes after the start and made each mark a winning one. The former record was 3h. 10m. 13s., made by Enterprise in 1930.

With the start at 10:40 a. m. (E.S.T.) the official finish was Endeavour 1:49:01, Rainbow 1:49:52.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 18—Excellent sailing conditions continued to prevail as Endeavour and Rainbow headed out for the international buoy today for the third race since the fifteenth match for the America's Cup began on Saturday with every expectation of finishing the second race of the series.

During the night the southeaster that wafted Endeavour yesterday had faded away, and in its place came a cool, moderate northwest breeze, from out a cloudy sky, with a few light showers in the early hours of the day. Both officers and crews were quite hopeful of some good sport, those on Endeavour being perhaps a trifle more jubilant than their rivals on Rainbow over the 2m. 9s. victory of Monday.

Many of the yachtsmen came ashore shortly after breakfast for a chat and another discussion of yesterday's grand race, in which for the fourth time in America's Cup history a British challenger scored a victory. The previous winners were the schooner Livonia in 1871, and Shamrock IV, which beat Resolute twice in 1920, once through an accident to the defender and another time on a favorable shift in the breeze.

Furthermore the race hung a new record in an America's Cup contest, for both Rainbow and Endeavour made their windward leg in very fast time, the former in 2h. 3m. 25s., and the latter in 2h. 4m. 44s. The best previous time was that of Vigilant of 2h. 6m. 4s., made in a race with Valkyrie 2d in 1893. The time fell considerably below the world's record for the course of 1h. 48m. 54s., made by Reliance in 1903 in a trial race off this port.

Both yachts found a 14-knot breeze blowing in Eastern Block Island Sound when they came out to the start yesterday, with quite a rough sea. The start was delayed 15 minutes to allow Endeavour to make

(Continued on Page 8, Column 7)

Italian Military Service Begins at 8 Under New Decree

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

ROME, Sept. 18—A decree stating that the "functions of citizen and soldier are inseparable in the Fascist state" and that "military instruction is an integral part of national education," was approved by the Cabinet Council presided over by Premier Benito Mussolini today, laying down the broad lines of military instruction which will be imparted to all Italian youths from the age of 8 to 10 years and those also who have been dismissed from the army at the conclusion of their period of obligatory service.

From the age of 8 to 14 all boys will be received in the Fascist Balilla organization. Their instruction will have the object of "interesting the children in military life" by means of frequent contact with the armed forces of the state.

From the age of 14 to 18, boys will be in the Fascist Avanguardisti organization known also as the Youths of Combat, where they will receive "pre-military" instruction with the object of "carrying their military training to the point where they can enter the military formations of the Fascist militia."

Peek Declares Money Wrecks Foreign Trade

Tells President Trading Emphasis Is on Cash Rather Than Goods

Makes Second Report

Repurchase of Billions in Stocks and Bonds by Debtor Nations Big Factor

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18—That money has wrongfully become the master of trade, creating grave problems and producing much harm, is the conclusion drawn today by Mr. George N. Peek, special adviser on foreign trade to President Roosevelt, in a second letter addressed to the Chief Executive.

Last May Mr. Peek handed the President his first analysis of the enormous increase in debt which foreign nations owe the United States. Today he shows how financial transactions have latterly taken the place of profitable, vital exchanges of goods and services, and thus played no small part in prolonging the depression.

"All trade is based on mutually advantageous exchange of goods and services," Mr. Peek concludes. "Money is a medium of exchange, a measure of value, but not of constant value. It should not be the master of trade. Of late years we have consciously or unconsciously discouraged trade itself, while we have increased the emphasis on the medium of exchange."

Money Becomes Commodity

Thus it comes about that at the end of 1933 American net investments in foreign countries amounted to $25,202,000,000. They have increased by $24,702,000,000 in the last 38 years. Meanwhile, foreign investments in the United States amounted to $4,557,000,000, which is practically the same as in 1914. Thus, by war debts and post-war advances, the United States itself has more than paid for everything in the way of goods and services that it has exported to foreign countries.

Moreover, with trade shrunken to unprecedentedly low levels in the late depression years, investment transactions passing to and from the United States became for the first time actually as large as the total of all commodity and service transactions combined.

In 1933, investment transactions of the United States amounted to 41.6 per cent of the total international movement, compared with 41.8 per cent for merchandise and service transactions. In 1919 these relative percentages were 7.6 per cent and 70.7 per cent, respectively, while in the seven years from 1919 to 1925, inclusive, an average of only 10.9 per cent was absorbed by our investment transactions, compared with an average of 70.7 per cent absorbed by our commodity and service transactions.

Stocks Play Part in Shift

This trend away from business to money transactions has been partly caused by the repurchase of foreign stocks and bonds bought back by foreigners from the United States, many at depreciated prices. Since 1923, Mr. Peek reports $4,380,000,000 worth of such stocks and bonds have been repurchased in this way. Some of them have been taken by nations which have defaulted in their obligations and have set up exchange restrictions to prevent their nationals from purchasing in the United States.

Such an outflow, while trade was at a standstill, necessarily damaged the economic position of the nation. At the same time, a good deal of short-term money was flowing from the United States, to the detriment of stability of American currency. The United States itself had never acquired so much short-term investment abroad.

U. S. Was Big-Hearted

While the American investor had his money tied up at long terms in Europe, the European had his on short-term deposit in New York, subject to call at any time. By 1929, short-term holdings in the United States had been built up to more than $3,000,000,000—largely because foreigners had received from the United States more than they needed to pay for American goods or could use at home.

Between 1923 and 1929, for example, the United States furnished the world with $7,140,000,000. Of this amount, only $2,572,000,000 was needed to pay for all the goods, services, and gold that Europe took from the United States. Of the remainder $4,568,000,000 was available to use at home and to store up liquid balances in the United States.

When the winds blew, foreigners were able to call their money back, in the amount of $2,550,000,000, purchased $261,000,000 additional United States stocks and bonds and repurchased $516,000,000 net of foreign bonds.

The United States found its own money frozen abroad. In the depression, Americans were able to get back only $535,000,000 against European recaptures of $2,550,000,000. European withdrawals, Mr. Peek says, "were responsible for the heavy inroads upon our gold stocks."

"The time has arrived," concludes Mr. Peek, "when, as a nation, we must pay close attention to the migration of capital and its relation to our foreign trade in order to avoid such movements as occurred during the 1923-1933 period."

Washington Analyzes Reports
Ickes Warns of Oil Depletion
Unemployable Lists Surveyed

Federal Aid Now Going to 3,830,000 Families With Winter Adding More—Firm Policy on Petroleum Advised to Guard Supplies

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18—This was analysis-of-the-facts day. Reports from several individuals or bodies which have been studying fundamental national problems came to light. They are the solid substance upon which later policy should be built; less spectacular than event and rumor which fills Washington during bustling periods, the reports were of far greater importance to the student and the thinking citizen.

In the forefront was Mr. George N. Peek's exploration of the mysteries of international finance, showing that the United States—while apparently holding I. O. U.'s larger than any nation ever has before in the world—had itself been a debtor on short-term I. O. U.'s which creditors could collect. His conclusions were that the whole business of freely—nay, eagerly—lending money abroad should be carefully studied and perhaps controlled when there is money to lend again.

But of similar interest were reports on how many people among American unemployed are really employable, Mr. Harold L. Ickes's study of the needs of oil conservation, and a survey by the Anti-Saloon League of liquor spending in repeal's first year.

* * *

Facts for Security Planners: The Federal Relief Administration has gathered some new statistics which indicate that the number of unemployables in the United States is smaller than is generally supposed. There has been a lot of guesswork about the percentage of those who will have to be taken care of regardless of business improvement. Some estimates have been as high as 50 per cent.

The question of unemployables is one of special importance to the Committee on Economic Security which is planning the economic future of the nation. Mr. Harry L Hopkins, FERA administrator, made it known yesterday that the job of taking care of the unemployables is to be smaller than anticipated, and that the most important task is that of finding jobs for the overwhelming proportion of persons who are ready and willing to work.

First returns in a survey conducted by the relief administration's division of research and statistics show that slightly more than two-thirds of the persons between the ages of 16 and 64 now on relief are seeking work or have some part-time work. The remaining third is composed largely of housewives, incapacitated persons, students and others.

Latest relief figures show 3,830,000 families getting aid and the figure is expected to mount as cold weather comes on.

Other facts of importance to the security planners are:

More than two-fifths of the persons on relief who formerly had jobs had worked at one job for more than five years, and an additional two-fifths had worked from six months to five years on the same job.

About 25 per cent of those seeking work have had more than 15 years' experience in their usual occupation and an additional 40 per cent have had from 4½ to 14½ years' experience.

A large number of part-time workers are on the relief rolls because of insufficiency of income. Mr. Hopkins declared that it is against the Administration's policy to supplement income for full-time jobs.

Nearly two-thirds of the relief population are from the ranks of the semiskilled or unskilled classes, with about one-fifth skilled workers and the remaining from professional or "white collar" occupations.

* * *

Foolish Virgins in the Oil Fields: To the House's sub-committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Secretary Ickes told, with new emphasis, the old story of dwindling oil reserves in the United States. His discussion was given greater force by the threat which the wildcat East Texas field held over the nation of oil consumers for two years, and by the success the Petroleum Administration Board, which he heads, is having in controlling "hot" oil.

Mr. Ickes insisted that there is need for a permanent oil conservation policy in the United States, which would not be met by a mere recommendation to continue the benefits of the petroleum administration. He counselled against the latter course, toward which the committee might have been tempted.

Waiving differences of opinion over exactly how much oil is left in the United States the Secretary said: "There is no contradiction of the fact that the discovery of each new field means one less field to be found. Neither can the fact be contradicted that the United States in using up its oil reserves at a rate which is at least three times as rapid as the rest of the world."

Thus, he concluded, the United States would inevitably have to seek its oil from foreign countries, with all the problems for national defense and national welfare thereby presented.

* * *

The Cost of Liquor Taxes: During the fiscal year 1934, an Anti-Saloon League survey concludes, the liquor bill of the United States totaled at least $2,000,000,000, while all relief grants by FERA for the entire country from May 23, 1933 to Aug. 31, 1934, were only $1,057,767,609.

"In other words," says the report, "while the people of this country have wasted $2,000,000,000 for a non-essential, anti-social commodity, the taxpayers have been obliged to contribute another $1,000,000,000 to care for the unemployed, many made unemployable through liquor, and their families."

Against every dollar the Government received in taxes from beer, the consumer paid to brewers at least $6.31, it is figured. For every dollar from distilled spirits' taxes, the consumer paid distillers $8.03. Similar tribute was paid to vintners. Thus, concludes the report, "the post-repeal return of liquor does not appear to be so much a revenue raiser for the Government as it is a profit maker for the brewers and distillers and liquor dealers.

151 Branch Libraries

There are 151 branches of the San Diego County, Calif., public library.

Yacht Races Shift Monitor Radiocasts

DURING the international yacht races off Newport, R. I., the daily midday radiocast of "The Monitor Views the News" at 12 noon, eastern daylight time, over Stations WBZ, WBZA, and WIXAZ, will be radiocast at varying times as the progress of the race requires. The news radiocast will, when possible, be given immediately following the end of such extra radio transmissions of the yacht races.

Sea Captains Of 'Old School' Declared Need

Ocean Safety Said to Demand a Force Behind the Marine Laws

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 18—Whether or not government regulations and the increasing demand for safety equipment in steamships are serving to defeat their own purpose is a question which is being widely discussed in marine circles here today.

One of the foremost admiralty lawyers here, who for business reasons refused to allow his name to be printed, told a reporter for The Christian Science Monitor that he felt confident none of these regulations and none of these safety devices could ever take the place of the traditional alertness and devotion to duty of seafaring men of the type which Joseph Conrad immortalized.

Old school masters of ships and highly trained crews, along with safe shipbuilding and adequate equipment, such as life boats, life rafts and life preservers, are the first essentials to safety at sea, he held.

Unduly Optimistic

The atmosphere of the "luxury liner," equipped with all the most modern devices for safety and comfort, seems to have a tendency to "soften" the outlook of some masters and officers as to the perils of the sea and to make them unduly optimistic in times of danger, he held.

At the same time, it was frequently difficult—sometimes impossible—for the inspection service, greatly understaffed, to detect flaws and weaknesses in safety equipment, he explained, although there is a growing tendency for ship owners and commanders to rely on the fact that a vessel was equipped with numerous safety appliances—even though the officers and crew do not know how to use them.

In this connection, it was recalled that developments here over the week-end purported to reveal very grave defects in the tanks on board the life boats of the steamship Morro Castle, of the Ward Line, which burned off the New Jersey coast 10 days ago. These life boats were passed as meeting all requirements at the last inspection of the vessel.

The practice of catering to what was called "the vacation psychology" of passengers and the failure of masters to post prominently notices of instructions to passengers telling them what to do in times of danger also were stressed.

Manning every steamship with a special fire-fighting officer whose sole duty it would be to guard against hazards and to lead the crew in rescue activities at times of fires; retiring every steamship captain to land duty at the age of 50, and extension of the Department of Commerce regulations to include ordinary seamen, were urged by another well-known admiralty lawyer here in an exclusive interview for The Christian Science Monitor.

Discussing a proposal to abolish salvage fees, as set forth in an interview with an eminent marine architect published in The Christian Science Monitor on Sept. 12, he held that fees for salvage services were an equitable arrangement for recompensing men and ship owners for work done, possibly at great risk and considerable expense, and that they should be continued.

Salvage fees are covered under the ordinary marine insurance code and do not become a special charge against the company, he said. They have been in effect since the days of the Hanseatic League, and the fairness of the doctrine under which they were established is well founded, he said.

"On the other hand, the responsibility of what to do when an emergency arises in a vessel is squarely upon the bridge," he continued. "I believe the younger men are apt to act more quickly than men over 50, who stop to weigh considerations and, perhaps, wait too long before sending out a call for help. A career at sea takes heavy toll of a man, and a captain who has reached the age of 50, with probably 30 years of sea duty behind him, should be relieved of the heavy responsibilities of command on the high seas.

"Boat drills should be more thoroughly and conscientiously carried out; all safety equipment should be inspected carefully and kept in the best operating condition.

"At the same time, every measure for increasing the fireproof qualities of vessels should be pushed. I do not see why all the passengers' quarters could not be built of thin steel plates. It is a matter for the ship designer to work on. Now that we have all-metal automobiles, it is certainly not impracticable to look forward to passenger ships that are constructed entirely of non-inflammable material."

Warms Suspended In 1926 for Failure To Hold Fire Drills

NEW YORK, Sept. 18 (AP)—The startling information that Acting Capt. William F. Warms, in command of the Ward liner Morro Castle when fire destroyed her off the Jersey coast with a loss of 132 lives, was penalized in 1926 for failure to hold fire drills on another Ward ship was shown yesterday by records of the steamboat inspection service. Captain Warms' license was suspended for 10 days at that time.

The Department of Commerce inquiry into the burning of the liner was transferred today to the wrecked ship at Asbury Park, N. J.

Hull of Liner Inspected

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Sept. 18 (AP)—Members of the Department of Commerce board of inquiry investigating the burning of the liner Morro Castle went aboard the charred hulk today for an inspection of the wreck.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

"COMING SPRING" (Plymouth). A new play about New England, by Owen Davis. 8:30.

"AS THOUSANDS CHEER" (Shubert). Year old revue with Clifton Webb, Dorothy Stone, Helen Broderick and Ethel Waters. As popular as ever. 8:30.

Movies

KEITH'S—"The Count of Monte Cristo." Alexandre Dumas' story given worthy treatment. Robert Donat in the leading rôle. Elissa Landi plays opposite him. 10:17 a. m., 12:31, 3:48, 4:30, 7:13, 9:27.

ORPHEUM—"The Affairs of Cellini." Another historical drama. With Fredric March and Constance Bennett. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

STATE—Grace Moore in "One Night of Love." 12:30, 2:50, 5:10, 7:30, 9:50.

EXETER—Warner Baxter in "Grand Canary." 3:40, 6:25, 9:15. Also George Bancroft in "Elmer and Elsie."

FENWAY and PARAMOUNT — Warner Brothers' latest musical spectacle, "Dames," with Dick Powell, Ruby Keeler and large number of skillful dancers. Fenway at 1, 3:37, 6:54, 9:51. Paramount at 10:09 a. m., 12:52, 3:40, 6:28, 9:31. Also Jack Holt in "The Defense Rests."

METROPOLITAN—"British Agent," with Leslie Howard and Kay Francis. Deals with the precarious days in Russia toward the end of the war. Morton Downey on the stage. Sevitzky's orchestra plays "Orphée aux Enfers" overture. 11 a. m., 1:34, 4:48, 7:42, 10:26.

FINE ARTS—Herbert Marshall and Edna Best in "Michael and Mary," brought back by request. Also Dr. Telhurst's microscopic film. "The Queen Bee," a German travel film and a Silly Symphony in Technicolor. 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 7:40, 9:40.

BOSTON—"A Girl of the Limberlost," from Gene Stratton Porter's book. With Marian Marsh, Louise Dresser and Ralph Morgan. Vaudeville. Ranny Weeks' orchestra. 10:16 a. m., 1:17, 4:33, 7:29, 10:36.

TREMONT—Mary Pickford in "Secrets." 12:30 a. m., 2:43, 6:15, 9:40. Also "Murder at the Vanities."

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Isle of Peril," pictures of Faroe Islands; Merrie Melody cartoon; musical feature with Donald Novis and Ann Leaf. Other shorts and news reels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

TOMORROW

Music

ERA CIVIC CHORUS—Outdoor concert. Parkman Bandstand, on the Common. Noon.

Other Events

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—Free guidance in the galleries by Miss Maginnis. Subject, "Italian Paintings." 11 a. m.

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS — Meeting in the Chamber of Commerce Building of the Massachusetts Society. Subject, "Federal Taxes: Some Aspects of the Revenue Act of 1934." Speaker, Mr. Roswell Magill of Columbia University. Leader of discussion, Mr. F. R. Carnegie Steele. Following dinner at 6:15.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

WE DO OUR PART

Primary to Test Interest Of People in Popular Rule

On Thursday, Sept. 20, voters of Massachusetts go to the polls either to approve party-indorsed candidates for next November's regular state elections, or set up independent candidates more to their own liking.

In addition to the gubernatorial and state offices, there are 240 places in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, 40 places in the state Senate, 15 seats in the United States House and one seat in the United States Senate at stake.

At pre-primary conventions held a few weeks ago, the Republican and Democratic Parties indorsed candidates for major state offices as representative of party ideals.

The public is strongly admonished by public officials to show strength at the polls to assure a minimum of political "horse-play" in government. It is the public's opportunity, they say, to see to it that candidates of the people appear on next fall's ballots.

Brig.-Gen. Charles H. Cole, trustee of the Boston Elevated Railway, and a consistent follower of Democratic principles for 30 years, has the party's indorsement for the Governor's chair. Like Joseph B. Ely, his selection attests to a Democratic tendency to reward faithful privates in the ranks by thrusting them into the gubernatorial race. General Cole's record is more military than political, although he has a reputation for a sound business sense.

Among the Candidates

Running against General Cole are Mr. James M. Curley, former Mayor of Boston, who fought for but lost the party's indorsement in convention, and Mr. Frank A. Goodwin deposed Registrar of Motor Vehicles and more recently deposed as head of the Boston Finance Commission.

Mr. Goodwin has made certain of not being deposed as a candidate on next fall's ballot by filing his name also as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor and as an independent should he lose place as either party's candidate.

Running under the Republican Party indorsement for Governor is Mr. Gaspar G. Bacon, present Lieutenant-Governor and former president of the State Senate.

Mr. John W. Haigis is the only Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. Democrats have two choices, the party-picked candidate, Mayor Joseph L. Hurley of Fall River, and Mr. Francis E. Kelly of Boston.

For Other Major Offices

Candidates for the other major offices with the star marking party-picked men, are as follows:

SECRETARY OF STATE
Frederic W. Cook (R)*
Joseph S. S. Santosuosso (D.)*
Seven others.

TREASURER
Oscar V. Dionne (R)*
Thomas N. Vincent (R)
Charles F. Hurley (D)*

AUDITOR
Elizabeth W. Pigeon (R)*
Three others.
Thomas H. Buckley (D)*
Leo M. Walsh (D)

ATTORNEY-GENERAL
Joseph E. Warner (R)*
Paul A. Devir (D)*
J. M. Boyle (D)
Philip A. Chapman (D)
Harold W. Sullivan (D)

DISTRICT ATTORNEY
Suffolk
James F. Kavanagh (R)
Robert G. Wilson Jr. (R)
William J. Foley (D)
Joseph J. Mulhern (D)
Edward M. Sullivan (D)

Drafted Party Platform

With the exception of Mr. Santosuosso for Secretary of State, the Democratic Party selection is Elydrawn, it is said. The Governor and Senator David I. Walsh were likewise instrumental in drafting the party platform.

The battle for United States Senator in Democratic ranks is between Senator Walsh, virtually conceded the victory, and Mr. Edward P. Barry of Boston and Mr. William Donovan of Boston. Mr. Robert M. Washburn is the Republican's uncontested choice.

The 10 Republican and five Democratic representatives to Congress from the 15 congressional districts in Massachusetts, are all in the race for reëlection. Prominent Republicans who will fight for reëlection in the State Senate are Mr. Henry Parkman Jr., of the Third Suffolk District, Mr. Erland F. Fish from Norfolk and Suffolk, Mr. Samuel H. Wragg, Norfolk and Middlesex, and Mr. Arthur W. Hollis of Newton. Prominent Democrats out for reelection are Roland D. Sawyer of Ware, the Fourth Hampshire District, and Leo M. Birmingham of the Twenty-second Suffolk District.

Rivers Swollen By Heavy Rains In Connecticut

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 18 (AP)—Flood waters resulting from a near record rainfall wrought damages running into thousands of dollars in many parts of Connecticut last night. Rivers overflowed their banks, houses were marooned and roads were rendered impassable. The Saugatuck River in Westport threatened to inundate more than 1000 acres of land lying in its valley.

Certain sections of Weston were under five or ten feet of water, and a number of houses were cut off on all sides. Roads were washed away in many towns, and farmers reported that the sustained rainfall of the week-end had wrought havoc with fruit crops in Wilton and other towns. Everywhere cellars were flooded; and at Stamford, water in the boiler room of the hospital disabled the heating system for an hour.

LUSHUS TABLE JELLIES
"The Secret's in the Flavour Cone"
G. HAVINDEN, 9 Queen Victoria St., E.C. 4

James R. Ogden & Sons Ltd.
of London and Harrogate
for
FINE JEWELS
and
ANTIQUE SILVER
38-40, James St., HARROGATE
and
41-42, Duke St., PICCADILLY, S. W. 1

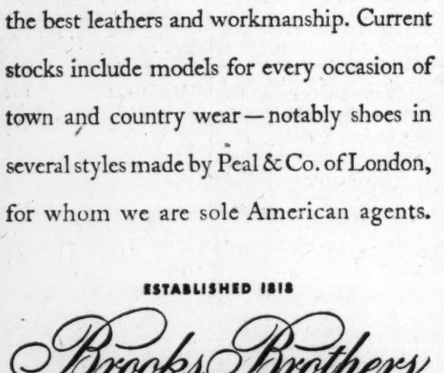
Do you take a
Small Size?

Then no doubt you know the feeling. All the Coats, Dresses and Suits you so liked the looks of simply engulf you. You wonder why shops always seem to think that every woman measures at least 40" round the hips. Finally, when you're too tired to go anywhere else, you have a big size copiously altered to fit, hoping rather bleakly that it will turn out alright.

But there are small sizes to be had if you know where to go for them—Beautiful chic little models made by Small Size Fashion Specialists. Schofields is one of those places. They are filling the definite need of Small Size Clothes. They have a special department entirely separate from their other fashion sections. Here there are no big sizes at all and everyday coats and dresses are sold without a stitch of alterations to the delight of many "little women" who know now where to end their search.

Schofields
Separate
SMALL SIZE DEPARTMENT
The Headrow, Leeds, 1, England

LIKE LARGE ROOMS?
. . . tremendous rooms, enormous windows, unusual layouts and all the charm of a golden age before the war? Look at these
2 and 3 Rooms with KITCHENETTES
. . . made luxuriously MODERN in every detail . . . entirely NEW kitchenettes, finely equipped bathrooms, up-to-date accessories. Superior hotel service. They're UNUSUAL . . . see them TODAY.
Hotel DAUPHIN
Broadway at 67th Street
NEW YORK CITY



© Brooks Brothers

BROOKS BROTHERS' SHOES

Shoes sold by us are either hand lasted on our own lasts in England, or made to our special order in this country. Consequently they include many styles not found elsewhere—and maintain throughout that standard of wearing quality which can come only from the best leathers and workmanship. Current stocks include models for every occasion of town and country wear—notably shoes in several styles made by Peal & Co. of London, for whom we are sole American agents.

ESTABLISHED 1818
Brooks Brothers
CLOTHING
Men's Furnishings, Hats & Shoes
NEW YORK · BOSTON
MADISON AVENUE CORNER FORTY-FOURTH STREET
NUMBER ONE WALL STREET · NEW YORK
NEWBURY CORNER BERKELEY STREET · BOSTON

When you patronize these advertisers tell them you saw their advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NATIONALLY ADVERTISED CONKLIN ENDURA PENCILS

Regularly priced at $3.50 and $4.00
2 Models—Ring and Clip in Modern Color Range
NOW 85c

THOMAS GROOM & CO., INC.
THREE STORES
105 STATE ST. 45 ST. JAMES AVE.—PARK SQ. BLDG.
148 FEDERAL ST.—UNITED SHOE MCH. BLDG.
BOSTON
Mail and Telephone Orders Promptly Filled
Hub 2510

CLOSING SEPT. 24th . . . the NEW TELEPHONE DIRECTORY for Boston and Vicinity

SEPTEMBER 24th is the last day for getting new telephone numbers, changes of address, or advertising in the new telephone directory.

If you have been considering putting back your telephone, get in touch with your local Telephone Business Office at once. By ordering it now, your number will be listed in the directory for your friends to see and use.

"AMERICAN MARCHES further AHEAD" with new-action ORANGE AMERICAN GAS
We had to build the world's newest, biggest and most modern refining unit to create it! You owe it to yourself to try it!
AMERICAN OIL COMPANY
Executive Offices
Baltimore, Md.

No other time is like this FORTNIGHT by the sea
Right now, at the turn of the seasons, a stay at Chalfonte-Haddon Hall offers matchless pleasure. There are warm, summery days, enticing you to a plunge in the surf and a sun nap on the beach. Others, mellow yet brisk, invite golfing, fishing, riding horseback along the strand. All are golden days, made even more pleasant by the entertainment always to be found at these friendly hotels. Concerts. Game rooms. Lazy Ocean Decks, and an inspiring menu. *Christian Science church in our block.*
American Plan—Room with bath
One person—single room
CHALFONTE ..... $7 up
HADDON HALL ..... $8 up
Two persons—double room
CHALFONTE ..... $12 up
HADDON HALL ..... $14 up
European Plan and special weekly rates on application. Send for booklet.
Leeds and Lippincott Company
Chalfonte-Haddon Hall
ATLANTIC CITY

Austin BEST EXCHANGE OFFERS
100 CAR SHOWROOMS SOUTHPORT ..... LIVERPOOL
KIRBYS 13 NEWINGTON

VAUXHALL BEST EXCHANGE OFFERS
100 CAR SHOWROOMS SOUTHPORT ..... LIVERPOOL
KIRBYS 13 NEWINGTON

HILLMAN BEST EXCHANGE OFFERS
100 CAR SHOWROOMS
KIRBYS SOUTHPORT

WD 9
ADVANCE STYLE NEWS

6343 Blue Glace & Suede 21/-
6342 Kaffa Brown
6325 Blue Glace & Suede 18/9
6324 Kaffa Brown
6371 Brown Glace & Suede 23/9
6372 Navy Blue
LOTUS & DELTA
LOTUS LTD., STAFFORD AND NORTHAMPTON

Constitution Still Shines As Beacon of American Life Lighting the Way to Liberty

Bainbridge Colby Pays Tribute to Leaders Who Framed It and Storms It Has Weathered—Means Charity, He Says, Not Waste

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18 — Within the broad principles of justice and the spirit of sobriety and sanity which speak in every line of the organic law of the United States is to be found the hope of the distressed and the unfortunate everywhere, Mr. Bainbridge Colby, internationally known lawyer and one-time Secretary of State, told a nation-wide audience in a Constitution Day address delivered at Carpenters Hall here last night.

Mr. Colby described the Constitution as "still the beacon of American life."

The address, which was radiocast from coast to coast featured a day of national tribute to the Constitution and was delivered in the historic hall wherein the first Constitutional Congress met in 1776.

Pays Tribute to Leaders

Mr. Colby paid tribute to the leaders of the Constitutional Congress—Washington, Franklin, Alexander Hamilton, Nathaniel Gorham, James Madison, Governor Randolph, of Virginia; Rufus King, and others, and traced the Constitution which they drafted back to the Magna Carta, declaring that from it "comes our Constitutional doctrine of the supremacy of the law over every official, however high."

He described the Constitution as "our guarantee of just and equal laws—not arbitrary laws, but laws reasonably adapted to a legitimate end; laws that conform to established principles of private right and those principles which are essential to the pursuit of happiness by free men.

"It is a gross calamity against the Constitution," he said, "to represent it as only the protector of property.

"It is a protector of rights, not of property, and the rights of the least and lowliest among us quite as much as the rights of anyone.

Is Basis of Relief

"Without the solidity of our social organization which the Constitution alone provides, there would be no source from which relief could come and no subject matter upon which even the most charitably disposed government could rely for the support of its measures of succor of the unfortunate.

"The duty and resolve to care for those who need care does not mean, however, that our means of relieving distress should be frittered away, recklessly expended, improvidently exhausted by foolish programs and incompetent officials until even distress has no place to turn."

Mr. Colby said that from the Constitution would be drawn the promise and the hope of a "sturdy, self-renovating, self-renewing society capable of meeting and discharging the duty of sustaining the helpless among the population. Too, it is to the principles of the Constitution that business, industry and finance look for that countenance and support which will enable them to carry on and to rebuild and recover for our people the employment which they have lost," he said.

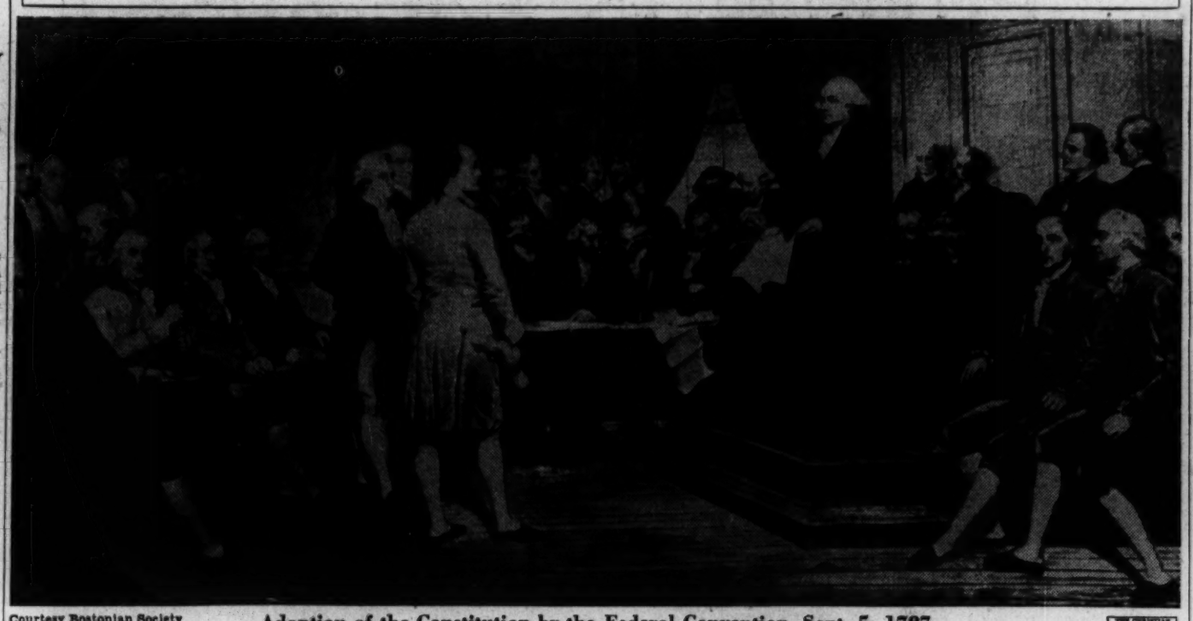
Has Been Anchor in Storms

The Constitution has bridged the most violent social and economic changes ever known since the world began, Mr. Colby held, adding that it would continue to meet them. He called for a stilling of "the rising rumors of disloyalty" and for a wiping out of ignorance regarding the Constitution.

"The rescue of our country from the dangers which beset it and the ills which now afflict it—many of them ills which should not be and would not if we had but heeded the guiding beacon of our Constitution—will be accomplished," he went on, "only by the sober thinking and reasoned measures of men fashioned in the pattern of the framers of our Constitution.

"The time will come—it must be soon at hand—when reason and knowledge and a secure grounding in the principles of the Constitution will dominate once more the councils of the nation."

They Gave the Constitution to the United States



Courtesy Bostonian Society

Adoption of the Constitution by the Federal Convention, Sept. 5, 1787

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

This Painting Is by Junius Brutus Stearns. George Washington Presided at the Convention and Presumably His Is the Figure on the Dais. Benjamin Franklin Can Be Seen in the Lower Left Foreground. At Washington's Left Elbow Is Robert Morris, Who Helped Finance the New Nation.

Aircraft Seller Pleads Ignorance

(Continued from Page 1)

land, was also shown to have increased sharply within the last two years. Further evidence in the hands of the committee indicates that Germany may have as many as 2000 planes by the end of the present year.

50 Planes a Month

Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota, chairman of the committee, said he had indication that the Sperry Gyroscope Company is furnishing sufficient automatic pilots and other devices to equip 50 German planes a month.

In 1931, after consultation with President Hoover, officials of the State Department drew up a memorandum declaring "It is the policy of the Government not to encourage the sale of arms, ammunition and implements of war intended for export to Germany."

Mr. Brown declared that his company did not take into consideration "one way or the other" reports from agents abroad that much of Germany's aviation expansion was for military purposes. Senator Nye held that such reports were "common gossip" among the arms trade.

Mr. Brown insisted that his company had reason to believe that all the plane equipment it sold could be absorbed in commercial operations. He admitted that it could be converted to war use in case of necessity.

To Prove Cognizance

To prove that the Pratt and Whitney officials were fully cognizant that Germany was re-arming, the committee put into the record excerpts from company representatives abroad. One stated:

"Germany's determination to have an air force, as previously recorded, is now taking definite form rather rapidly. . . . My conversations with their various departments indicate that their interests extend far beyond matters of traffic."

Another letter said:

"It seems pretty clear that Germany is about ready to insist upon a reasonable armament program, which will undoubtedly include aircraft. In the meanwhile Luft Hansa (large German commercial air line) are beginning to expand their program. It seems reasonable and possible that within the next five years the German Government will provide itself both for military and commercial purposes with a considerable amount of new equipment."

Still another:

"One large airplane factory in Germany has doubled the number of its employees since Hitler came into power. The next ranking company has tripled the number of employees in the same period. Hawker cannot take care of all their government orders and their planes are being built in the Vickers factory."

Rough Seas Braved By Roosevelt at Race

ABOARD U. S. S. CUYAHOGA OFF NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 18 (AP) —Sitting on the quarterdeck of the Nourmahal, President Roosevelt yesterday braved one of the roughest seas in weeks outside Narragansett Bay to watch the British challenger Endeavour win the first official 30-mile international yacht race with the American defender Rainbow.

Reports from the floating White House were that the Chief Executive regarded the contest one of the best he ever had witnessed. The Nourmahal joined with scores of craft of all descriptions in blowing a cross-sea din in honor of the triumphant blue-hulled English sloop.

Middleboro Displays Best in Agriculture

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH MIDDLEBORO, Mass., Sept. 18—Celebrating bountiful crops, farmers of this community gathered at the Grange Hall here Saturday night for their eighth annual fair and harvest supper.

The biggest pumpkin, the best turnips and the finest baking and needlework won prizes and told, indirectly, of the masterly skill of Cape Codders with hoe, oven and needle. Grange prizes totaling $52 were presented and the winners will also receive state department of agriculture awards.

Loss of Constitutional Rights Laid to New Deal by G. O. P.

End of Economic Liberalism Foreseen by Mills in Democratic Program

Hits Federal Inroads

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 18—Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury under the Hoover Administration, speaking at the Constitution Day observance at the Women's National Republican Club, attacked the New Deal and the recovery program on the grounds of unconstitutionality. He said in part:

During the last year and a half, while the forms remain, the soul and spirit of American institutions have grown dim. For a democratic government of limited powers, careful of the rights of the state and local governments and of the liberties of the individual citizens, enforcing order and justice and maintaining equality of opportunity among a self-reliant people, confident of their ability to solve their own problems, there has been gradually substituted, in fact and in the public mind, the conception of an all-powerful central agency to which all men must look for security, guidance and assistance and which in turn undertakes to control and direct the lives and destinies of all.

The departure from the social, economic and political philosophies that have ever guided the life of our nation has been supported in the name of National Economic Planning.

In the field of economics, it means the end of economic liberalism, upon which our civilization has been built. In the field of government, it calls for an authoritarian government, of which a dictatorship is the supreme expression, and which is exemplified in the modern world by the Fascist Government of Italy, the Nazi Government of Germany, and the Communist Government of Russia.

During the last year and a half under the guise of emergency legislation, practically all of these limitations have been broken down or ignored.

Today the Federal Government in effect tells the wage earner what he may earn and how long he may work; the farmer what and how much he may produce on his own farm; the merchant at what price he may sell his goods; the manufacturer what addition he may make to his plant and how much he may produce; the well owner how much oil he may flow. It controls the flow of capital and savings. It has entered into business in competition with its citizens.

Nowhere in the Constitution are these immense powers even suggested. If anyone had ever hinted that they were contained in the Constitution at the time of its adoption, nothing is more certain than that there would have been no Constitution.

Similar Policies in Past Always Led to Tyranny, Col. Roosevelt Says

Decries Paternalism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DES MOINES, Iowa, Sept. 18—Col. Theodore Roosevelt, former Governor-General of the Philippines, in an address before the Republican state rally here yesterday emphasized the imperative need of constant alertness to attacks upon the Constitution and infringements of the rights and liberties it guarantees. He said in part:

The so-called New Deal is not new and not liberal. It is not new because its policies have been tried in the countries of the Old World since history began. It is not liberal, for where they have been tried, they have bred tyranny and ruin.

The heart of the New Deal is the old outworn theory that a benevolent tyranny is the best form of government. Its philosophy is that men should be cared for as animals are cared for, that the state should keep the individual, not the individual the state.

When the state assumes care of the individual the state invariably and logically must demand implicit obedience from the individual in all things, for no planned economy is workable without this implicit obedience. That means that the individual surrenders all initiative.

This is literally turning our conception of the United States upside down, for we have always held that this country was a country of opportunity.

The essence of our theory of government is embodied in the Constitution and particularly the Bill of Rights. The gentlemen to whom we owe the birth of our nation—Washington, Jefferson, Adams, Hamilton, Madison—conceived that the advance of man came from within man, that individuals by being given freedom and responsibility developed themselves to an ever higher point.

One hundred and fifty years have passed since those days. Our prosperity has increased until, even though we have only 6 per cent of the population of the world, we have 30 per cent of its wealth and more than 35 per cent of its annual income. Two-thirds of our people have telephones. About four out of five families have an automobile. The condition of no people in the world is even comparable. What is more, year by year there has been a more general distribution of our wealth. In 1909 we paid 55 per cent of our national income in salaries and wages. In 1932 this had risen to a point where we paid 80 per cent of our national income in this fashion.

I charge that the present national administration has violated and is violating the concepts of our government. I charge that the national administration is building a road whereby tyranny and dictatorship can march into the United States.

New Radio Wave Flashes Letters Just as Written

(Continued from Page 1)

the corporation, declared that his faith in the future of radio science was "geared to facsimile."

The Gateway to Television

"The facsimile is the gateway to television," he continued. "The first logical step, of course, is to transmit still pictures and print. That is facsimile radio. The next step will be to send moving pictures. That is televison.

"But before all this could be done, a speedy medium of communication had to be found. Marconi discovered it in micro-waves, tiny waves in an ethereal spectrum unaffected by static and fading. And on the wings of those ultra-short waves we can attain tremendous speed.

"The problem of facsimile transmission has not been merely one of circuits and terminal apparatus. Typewriters and high-speed recorders have been available, but we needed a successful track to link the transmitter and recorder. This we have in micro-waves and in short waves such as those used to span the sea and continent. Now we have the micro-waves for inter-city communication.

"I am certain that progress will be extremely rapid. We are already building stations for a domestic facsimile service and the oversea channel has already proved its value in flashing news pictures between Europe and America.

Plain Letters' Value

"Today we see radio stepping into a new field of expansion—the micro-wave facsimile. And I believe the day is not so far distant when radio will dip into the mailbag.

"If a letter is worth the time required for dictation, for the stenographer to write, for rereading by the sender, then the stamp and, let us say a month for arrival in Australia, then it is worth 50 cents or even a dollar to flash it across the world for quick delivery and an answer. I believe thousands of letters and messages will fly from city to city, from country to country by facsimile radio. That is a real advance from the telegraph's dots and dashes.

It can be seen that the real mystery of wireless still lurks in "the ether," not in the man-made apparatus. As we learn more about the medium, then the changes come in apparatus. We have learned enough through recent experiments, and the engineers are constantly pushing ahead to learn more, to feel confident that the era of facsimile radio is at hand. In every sense it is a new era in communication and, I repeat because it is important, the facsimile is the gateway to television."

Independence Celebrated

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador, Sept. 18 (By U. P.)—Five Central American nations celebrated the 113th anniversary of their independence Sept. 15. Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and El Salvador joined in patriotic ceremonies.

Little Maine Home Is Wrapped Up And Shipped to New Site in California

PORTLAND, Maine, Sept. 18 (AP) —A little Maine home, for 150 years a landmark of Freeport, today lay in pieces on a Portland dock awaiting shipment to California.

On the shores of Lake Tahoe, the old home will rise again on the summer estate of Charles Quincy Chase, San Francisco piano dealer, great-grandson of the original builder.

Recently the Californian visited the ancestral home in company with his cousin, Mr. Quincy Chase of Portland. It had been vacant for 20 years. Mr. Chase promptly purchased it from a real estate agent into whose hands it had passed and ordered it dismantled.

Each piece of lumber was carefully marked for the rebuilding. The timbers and posts are all hand-hewn, and show evidence of having been pinned together. Some of the boards are hand-sawed and at least 20 inches wide. Old-fashioned hand-forged nails protrude from the timbers.

In crates were the windows, with tiny panes of glass, and the front stairway.

School Drills Pupils In Motorcar Laws

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FREEPORT, Maine, Sept. 18—A new study is being introduced as a part of the curriculum at Freeport High School, consisting of drills by the three upper classes in the motor vehicle laws of the State of Maine.

The course embraces almost every phase of automobile driving and is considered essential in this age. It is only an experiment here, but if successful will, it is expected, be gradually extended to the other 25,000 boys and girls in the high schools of Maine.

Robbers Plunder Bank

HAWLEY, Penna., Sept. 18 (AP)— Five robbers traveling in a small automobile coach invaded rural Wayne County today, held up the Hawley bank, and escaped with cash estimated at $35,000 to $40,000.

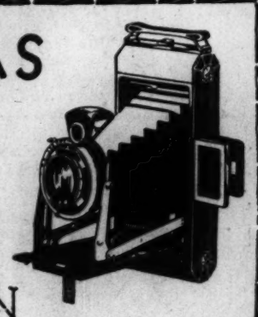
SHETLAND KNITTER
Jumpers, Cardigans, Sweaters
Send Order with Measurements
Miss Mary Tait
14 Comely Bank Avenue
EDINBURGH

GRENVILLE TWEED TIES
2/6 each
Three for 7/-
Striped, checked and plain designs and colourings.
J. C Smith, Ltd
91 Lothian Road, EDINBURGH and at ST. ANDREWS

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND
McLAREN
Gentlemen's Outfitters
are Sole Agents for the famous
PELTINVAIN
Weatherproof Coats
35/- to 63/-
42-50 Gordon St., Glasgow

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND
Boness

All Scotland
knows it's
Boness for Value
BONESS, LTD.
Argyle, Glassford and Virginia Streets, Glasgow
We Stock "TOPAZ" Silk Stockings.

CAMERAS
All kinds for all purposes at prices to suit all purses. Expert advice and a Developing, Printing and Enlarging service par excellence at
J. B. WATSON
3 Frederick St. EDINBURGH 15 and 15 Shandwick Pl.
SCOTLAND

Illustrated catalogues and brochures gladly supplied on request.

FLETCHERS
Tomato SAUCE
Just as good as ever but a Penny Less in Price
Large 4½d Bottle

FLETCHERS SAUCE CO. LTD. SELBY, YORKS, ENGLAND

A NEW AUTUMN FABRIC

Feathella. An entirely new and beautiful woollen fabric — a broken-check weave with a brushed-up feather effect on plain Georgette ground. For evening and day wear. In shades of Leaf-dust, Clay-rust, Boat Blue, Moss Green, Palma Green, Malacca, Brown, Mulberry Wine, Black. Width 50 ins. Yard 8/11
POST ORDERS ACCEPTED
KENDAL MILNE & CO.
MANCHESTER

C. RASK

For Electric buoy lamps. Suitable Trawl Fishing or any portable buoys. Will burn from 120 to 240 hours. Can be used under water if required. Weight 10 lbs. Head Office Murray St., Stonewall. Fish Docks, Grimsby, Eng. Tel. Grimsby 4082.

HARROGATE, ENG.
Buckley's
New Autumn Goods
in every department
Walk round—you will not be pressed to buy.
Parliament Street Tel. 3192

Bobby's
of Lord Street Southport
Exclusive Fashions
● Home Furnishings and Furniture
Visit the Delightful
RESTAURANT
Lord St., Southport, England

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND

Everything sold at an Irwin Store is GUARANTEED to give satisfaction and to be absolutely pure!
For over 70 years Irwins have adhered faithfully to a generous policy, a generous name, which today makes their word wherever quality and value are appreciated. Their famous guarantee specifies a refund of purchase money should any article fail to give complete satisfaction.
Over 180 Branches Including Liverpool, Birkenhead, Wallasey, Oswestry, Chester, Colwyn Bay, Southport, & Lytham-St. Annes
IRWINS for GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

RATIONAL TAILORING
50/-
NO EXTRAS
OVERCOATS
35/- 50/- 75/-

"I never thought they could turn out a job to suit YOU, Sir!"

MR. LESLIE: Ah, they might find it a good deal more difficult to please you, Thompson. I know what you Works Foremen are!

FOREMAN: The Fifty Shilling Tailors suit *me* alright, Mr. Leslie—have done for years. Overcoats, Suits, Raincoats — and everything. But you, the Guv'nor's Son, can afford 7 or 8 Guineas.

MR. LESLIE: Even if I can, I'm not so foolish as to spend up to the limit just for the fun of the thing. I simply can't see how a man can possibly get a suit that's smarter or better made in all essentials than this—however much he pays.

FOREMAN: That's true enough. I've thought for a long time that no man need pay more than 50/- a time for his clothes.

MR. LESLIE: Not if he goes to The Fifty Shilling Tailors. You know, in my experience, they definitely do put better cloth, better materials and better style into their things than you could ever believe possible.

FOREMAN: I've often wondered why that is, Mr. Leslie.

MR. LESLIE: I'm pretty sure it's because of that great idea of theirs of working to a fixed price—*and a sound price, at that.* It keeps their eye on the target, so to speak. They can buy their cloth in bigger quantities and on a more predictable and profitable basis, they can organise production much more efficiently and economically, and they can train their staff to give a measure of service that wouldn't be possible otherwise. All of which they sum up in their phrase "Rational Tailoring."

FOREMAN: And what we people like about them is that Guarantee of theirs—the way they promise in black and white that if a suit or overcoat isn't just to your liking they'll either alter it, remake it, or refund you the money—whichever you prefer. A firm that says that—*and means it*—knows that its goods are *right.*

OVER 250 DEPOTS IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS THROUGHOUT GT. BRITAIN AND IRELAND

FOR PATTERNS WRITE TO LONDON, 110-111 STRAND, W. C. 2

THE FIFTY SHILLING TAILORS
Proprietors PRICES TAILORS LIMITED

Progress in Education

A Tuesday and Saturday Page

What About 'Home Work'?

When Is It of Value? Where Do Parents Come In?

Home and School Round Table

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN a school or an organization of parents comes out with a triumphant announcement that "All Home Study is abolished" I always wonder if it represents real pedagogical progress or a confession of failure. I say progress, because I myself suspect that "home work," whether done at home or at school, has been an important factor in many a child's development. I say failure, because I am convinced along with many others, that some of our worst teaching is done in assigning the next day's lesson.

Here is a fine subject for faculty group study. It has been found a splendid subject for a whole series of conference meetings, also.

"I don't know what I'm supposed to do," wails conscientious little Barbara, showing her mother her list of "jography" names. "The bell rang and I had to go to the next period." When is the best time for assigning the next lesson, or should it vary with the need? Some teachers find it best to take 10 minutes at the beginning or the end of each period to teach the class how to work on the next lesson. If tomorrow's work depends on today's, this time will have to be toward the end of the hour. Sometimes it comes best in the middle, when it "fits" into the points being discussed. I have found that having a firm conviction of the importance of giving real attention to the assignment is the only way to be sure to stop the day's class work in time to explain it adequately. I feel that if we are going to assign "home" or "individual" study work at all, we should provide ample time for explanation and questions.

* * *

And the big test, to my mind, of good teaching in relation to the "home work" assignment, is whether or not we truly motivate it. Have we shared with each child our enthusiasm for the work to be done? Do our pupils go out from class with a genuine desire to tackle the job given? Furthermore, have we given them something for which they need to don their thinking caps or have we simply told them, "Take the next six pages down to paragraph 8 and be able to recite on it." (A sure way to produce in our pupils unthinking memorizing of matter and in most cases a sense of drudgery that never should be associated with material worthy of our teaching ability.)

There are times, of course, when the needful home work is a straight memorizing of a table or a set of related facts. But herein lies an even greater challenge to motivation. One sharpens his tools in order to make something useful or interesting. Memorizing a set of facts is merely sharpening one's tools; should not the "something useful or interesting" be clearly in the child's thought if he is to work intelligently?

Parents and teachers can help each other greatly on this matter of home assignments. The child who comes home without a clear sense of what he has been asked to do, can be helped by judicious questions to have a better attitude toward his work in class, can be encouraged to make it clear to his teacher that he did not understand, can sometimes be aroused to greater eagerness for the job in hand. It goes without saying, that a regular time and place for "home work" is helpful. A desk or table all his own, if possible; a chair the right height, a good lamp, such reference books as can be afforded, a supply of writing equipment, and, most important, an atmosphere of quiet study, not only give the child every chance to do it well, but convince him of the importance of the task in hand.

Some teachers do not like parents to help the child with his actual lessons. Methods of teaching have changed, and former methods may only confuse him. Also, if a parent has not taught for a long time, or has never taught, he or she is likely to do the work while Johnny sits in the bleachers, pleased but passive. On the other hand, a parent who "knows how," may be invaluable in asking Johnny just the right question to unkink a mental knot, arouse his enthusiasm and send him along the paths of learning with new eagerness.

* * *

If home work is poorly assigned and unmotivated, resulting in confusion, resentment, and a parrot-like memorizing on the part of the child, I should say to a school, bury it, and bury it deep. If on the other hand, it is well motivated, and made a project that will help the child to grow, I am in favor of it—whether done at school study periods or at home. I have found that it is a fine thing for a child (above seventh grade, that is) to have a piece of studying to do all by himself. Supervised study is, I feel, essential, and should have greater attention in our public schools than it has. But John and Barbara also need to practice studying without supervision; for that is the way they will have to study as they grow older.

Abolishment of home study may therefore be a confession of failure to do a real teaching job in assigning home work. Progress, in that case, I should say, lies not in abolishing the home work but in improving the teaching. Abolishment of home work in the sense that it is work that is left over after a long school day, may on the other hand, be a step in the direction of orderly use of school time and economy of method. There is a difference.

From the parents' point of view, it seems to me that where a child has no definite home work, his parents have a fine opportunity to encourage him to read and study, perhaps as part of the family circle, some of the fascinating "extras" that contribute to his school interests. Byrd's expedition, trips to museums, imaginary travels to far-away lands, making a model engine or a sand map, collecting and studying seashells—countless are the opportunities for parent encouragement of and sharing in this other kind of "home work."

MILLICENT J. TAYLOR.

Teaching the Retarded Child

First Helps for the Mother Who Does It at Home

Home Training of Retarded Child—1

By Mary M. Starr

Supervisor of Instruction, Deanwood School

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

GEORGE HERBERT PALMER defined teaching as "the awakening of another's mind, and the training of its faculties to a normal self-activity." This is the aim of all education—to help each child unfold normally and naturally. As an aid toward this end, mentally or pedagogically retarded children should be kept in contact with ordinary life situations as much as possible, and be advanced to normal groups as soon as their progress warrants.

In the United States, the special training of teachers for working with children who are mentally or physically handicapped has not received the degree of attention which other countries, notably Germany, devote to it. In Germany, as early as the seventeenth century, the mentally retarded child was classified as "mentally sick," and steady progress has been made in training teachers to work successfully with such pupils. In the United States, on the contrary, the most frequent procedure in selecting a teacher for special children has been to choose her whose work with normal children has been most successful. Chicago, for example, has followed this method. Teacher-training institutions, however, are increasingly stressing this phase of professional preparation.

The average parent is practically on a par, in so far as special training is concerned, with the ordinary teacher called upon for teaching the special pupil. But whether she is mother at home, or a teacher in school, the first essentials in the "teacher" are calmness, poise and sympathy. She must possess strength of character to induce obedience and respect for authority. Her discipline must be firm, but kindly.

Above all, the teacher must evaluate her success only in terms of the progress and success of her pupil. Watching for every sign of awakening interest in the pupil, taking her cue therefrom, the teacher will create situations which result in the child's achieving a degree of success, of satisfaction. The child must be encouraged in its own ability to do things satisfactorily, but this satisfaction must be proportionate to the child's ability and not to that of the teacher's or normal child's. One of the differences in the teaching of normal and retarded children is that whereas the normal child goes to the teacher with his questions, the retarded child needs the teacher to come to him. But in either case this meeting point of teacher and pupil must not be the stopping point in their growth and development.

Help Child to Achievement

The parent or teacher must know the personal habits to be taught first, such as washing face and hands, brushing the teeth, dressing and undressing, etc. The retarded child may have learned how to perform all of these functions, but the aim is to have him master a degree of skill in each step on the road toward freedom in making his toilet. For example, he must achieve skill in the brushing of his teeth, in combing his hair, etc., so that none of these things have to be done over after inspection. Praise of everything well done helps greatly in letting the child have a feeling of satisfaction about his tasks.

Following the mastery of such skills, the teacher tries to foster a desirable attitude in her pupil toward his toilet and personal appearance, so that he attends to this task without repeated urgings. The ideal of cleanliness and the appreciation of attractive, pretty clothing follow almost without effort when right attitudes have been established. These habits and skills will be referred to again in succeeding articles.

As the pupil progresses, there are certain technical abilities which the parent or teacher must have. For example, a knowledge of the conditions of infancy, childhood and adolescence is as necessary in teaching the "young-minded" child as in teaching his so-called "normal" brother or sister. The teacher must be aware of individual differences in children and judge how much leeway to give in each case, since retarded children do not recognize as readily as do normal children, the essential points to give attention to when trying to learn something.

For Effective Learning

Among the factors in mental growth is, first of all, activity induced by a want. Effective learning takes place when learning enables the child to satisfy that want. The teacher must provide the motive for such activity until the child can motivate himself. Satisfaction on the child's part is an encouragement toward further learning, while a reaction producing annoyance will stop learning activity. Children will not long persist in an activity which brings only difficulty, failure, and scoldings. Some handicapped children may be ready for building up desirable habits, but their ability is not yet commensurate with their readiness. The teacher must know how to surround her pupil with only those elements which are helpful, eliminating noise or disturbances which interfere with his readiness to work. The importance of making the child aware of something well done cannot be too highly stressed, and, equally important is the necessity to remove whatever tends to counteract the learning set-up.

If the child needs to be taught how to speak, the teacher must be acquainted with methods of teaching articulation, though in the end she may have to adapt a method of her own to meet the immediate need. Corrective gymnastics are easier for the average teacher to deal with as so much can be done with simple devices like the potter's wheel, a jig-saw, or a loom, all of which provide splendid opportunities for muscle development for children who become so interested in what they are making that they forget the routine of the exercise. Sensorimotor forms of work are easily provided in the home. A piece of bright cloth flashed before the eyes to awaken attention; spices and fruit used to train the sense of smell; bells and horns of varying sizes for recognizing sound; blindfolding the eyes for indicating direction of sound; lifting different objects to learn weights; steps or boxes for leg and foot exercises; a piece of strong elastic for strengthening handclasp and arms, besides many others which an ingenious parent or teacher may think up for the child who needs special help along these lines.

Teaching-insight and resourcefulness are expressed in a keen awareness of the pupil's problem; in alertness in devising means to aid the pupil; in ability to develop interests in the pupil which lead on to further interests; in an ability to play games with the pupil; and particularly, in a sense of humor to relieve tense or wearisome situations. In teaching special children at home, each case must be treated on its merit, therefore it is impossible to prescribe a course of study of general application.

Realizing that each individual has a purpose and place in the world should help the teacher to attain intellectual humility, evidence in patience, solicitude, cheerfulness, adaptability, endurance, and vision.

[Mrs. Starr is qualified to present the above helps by teaching experience in a school for special children. A second article will follow soon.]

Keystone

Radiant Childhood

What a precious gift is the spontaneous joy expressed by little children! We who have children in our keeping, whether in school, Sunday class, or in the home—with what humility do we seek to guide them while yet we yearn to protect and encourage this spontaneity. And how earnestly do we desire to help our children build this natural and bubbling fun upon a firm and lasting foundation! We know, too, that if we will accept, there are for us abundant lessons to be learned from the simplicity of a child.

Studied African Languages

Johannesburg, S. Af.

THE African native is very fond of verbs. He will use twelve to our one.

Characteristics of African languages are a favorite subject of Prof. Diedrich H. Westermann, an eminent German authority who visited South Africa last year. On this question of verbs Professor Westermann relates how a native in West Africa told him a story in Ewe which in English would be equivalent to, "I placed the soup before my father and the pudding beside it." A literal translation of what the native actually said would be, "I took the soup, took came went put my father's chest front gave him came took the pudding took came went put soup's side put (his) chest front gave him."

Here 13 verbs are used where English is content with one. Yet the sentence is typically West Africa. One striking thing about native languages is their extraordinary wealth of forms: it is here that they show their primitive characters.

Herero in South West Africa, for example, has 300 forms of the possessive pronoun, a grammatical category for which five expressions are sufficient in the English language today. In Shambala the active indicative of the verb has roughly 1000 forms. Nana again has 10 expressions where English has the one "we." The phrase, "We have given you," can be reproduced in Nana in 60 different ways.

A peculiarity of West African languages is that there is a connection between sound and sense which is felt by the speakers, and that on account of this living connection new words coined today are at once understood by the hearers.

"I have no intention of going into theories about the origin of language," said Professor Westermann: "I know with what caution such subjects should be discussed, and how easily amateurs can go wrong, but I think it impossible to avoid assuming that originally a meaning must have been inherent in a sound, or a sound group, as a medium of expression, just as it was and is in the movements of every other part of the body."

Quoting pairs of words in Avatime, spoken in Central Togoland, the Professor said that it is quite evident that in each of these pairs the soft, sonorous sound expresses something large; and the hard, sharp voiceless sound something small. Such sound pictures exist in many West African languages. Sound pictures describe or paint every process, every action, every form, condition or quality—in fact every sensuous impression in a way that makes the things described immediately live before the hearer. The majority of these sound pictures have, in Ewe, a double form, one high-pitched and one low-pitched, the difference in pitch changing the meaning into its opposite.

This enormous profusion of forms provides the means of defining anything that a man has to say with extraordinary precision. The African says everything so precisely as to leave no room for misunderstanding. In this way the language has required extraordinary plasticity and picturesqueness.

The development of African languages or their modifications has, in accordance with the character of African civilizations, probably proceeded slowly, but modifications can be recognized in many cases. They are moving in two principal directions: the profusion of forms and distinctions is being reduced, and the supply of words for things, ideas and relations is increasing. This is the way that all languages have gone when they have become the speech of civilized man.

Play Material Gathered From the Autumn Woods

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One mother encourages her little children to gather "playthings" on their walks in the autumn woods. They always take with them several stout paper bags or a basket to hold their woodland treasures.

From brightly colored autumn leaves they make hats and belts by lapping the leaves over each other and pinning them together into shape with the leaf-stems. They also shape the leaves into mats and doilies, fastening the leaves with stem-pins. Mother and the children decide upon the prettiest doily and it is used on the table.

Rose hips and other gay harmless berries are used for stringing. A darning needle and cord is all that is required to turn them into wonderful beads, necklaces and bracelets.

Acorns covered with silver paper make pretty and different ornaments for a doll's Christmas tree. The little girls like to use the cup part of the acorns for diminutive dishes.

Pine cones make trees and shrubbery for sand box landscaping. When set on their flat ends they look like prim little trees. They may be used in the same way in the Christmas tree yard if given a coat of green paint.

Well rounded nuts of various kinds can be used as marbles in different games.

TRADE SCHOOLS

DAY COURSES
AUTOMOBILE REPAIR
INDUSTRIAL ELECTRICITY
INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY
ELECTRICAL MAINTENANCE

EVENING COURSES
In Electrical, Structural, Chemical, Automotive and Mechanical subjects. Mathematics, Steam Engine and Building Instruction. Write for catalogues.

Building open day and evening for information and registration. Classes open October 1.

FRANKLIN UNION
A Technical Institute
Berkeley and Appleton Sts., Boston

Zion Research Library
SIXTY LEICESTER STREET
BROOKLINE, MASSACHUSETTS
A Protestant library for the study of the Bible and the history of the Christian church.
Open daily 1:30 to 4:30
Take Chestnut Hill bus to Fisher Ave., walk to Leicester St., to Hayden Rd.
Books may be borrowed by mail. Catalog sent on request.
TELEPHONE LONGWOOD 6124

BUSINESS
United States

Secretarial Training
Start any Monday, day or evening. Day school enrolls only 4-year high school graduates.
Call, write or phone State 1881 for Catalog
The Gregg College
6 N. Michigan Avenue Chicago

COEDUCATIONAL
United States

36 Years of Service
In 1898, The Principia opened its doors to 16 St. Louis children. Today, there are 528 Principia students, from 37 states and 7 other countries. They are receiving the kind of education which Principia believes to be applied Christian idealism, interpreted in terms of practical daily experience.
The PRINCIPIA
Saint Louis, Missouri
Founded 1898
Senior College / Upper School
Junior College / Lower School
Coeducational

EXPERT HELP for Teachers
in The Leading Classroom Magazine for ELEMENTARY TEACHERS

THE INSTRUCTOR has more subscribers than any other classroom magazine because teachers have found it the most helpful in their work. For 1934-35 The INSTRUCTOR will be better and more helpful than ever before. New features will be added and a greater amount and variety of material will be supplied.

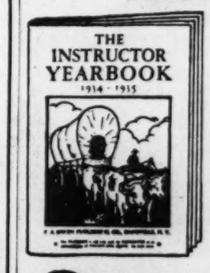
TEN ISSUES PER YEAR—SEPTEMBER THRU JUNE

You will like The INSTRUCTOR because:

- IT is delivered early—each issue in your hands by the middle of the preceding month.
- IT presents the newest and best teaching helps and materials originated by successful classroom teachers and leaders in elementary education.
- IT has fully 50% more space devoted to teaching material than any other teachers' magazine. Its larger pages permit larger designs, music, and illustrations.
- IT supplies only material of the most practical, usable character—lesson plans, projects, units of work, tests of all kinds, stories, pictures, seatwork, songs, games, things to do and make, and many other helps.
- IT provides each month a large amount of art and handwork material, including designs for posters, calendars, blackboard and window decorations, etc., and many reproductions of pupils' work.
- IT furnishes ten large FULL-COLOR reproductions of famous paintings during the year with complete material for class study.
- IT has an eight-page Picture Section in each issue, beautifully printed on india-tinted paper and presenting visual aids in geography, history, art, nature study, etc., for all grades. Several Full-Page Posters in Colors are included in these sections during the year.
- IT has several pages each month of program material—plays, recitations, songs, drills, exercises, dances, rhythm band numbers, etc.
- IT has helpful, informative departments: The Teachers' Help-One-Another Club (with Club Exchange); Teacher Aids from the U. S. Government; Teacher's Own Page; Answers to Queries; New Books; Travel (with $1,000 Prize Contest).
- IT is endorsed and recommended by superintendents, principals, heads of teachers' colleges and normal schools, teachers of training classes, and educators generally.

The November (43d Anniversary) issue will be especially large, and brimful of seasonal material including 12 holiday entertainment pages.

Get The New 1934-35 INSTRUCTOR YEARBOOK for only 25c additional



THE 1934-35 INSTRUCTOR YEARBOOK (96 pages and cover, size 7 x 10 inches) is filled with new, ready-to-use classroom material relating to the social studies—geography and history. The material is in the form of informational stories, tests, lesson plans, etc., and is carefully arranged by grades. Seven double-page illustrations by Bess Bruce Cleaveland and Ralph Avery. Durable green bristol board covers with design in colors.

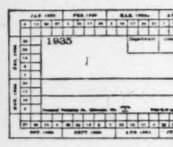
Price of Yearbook alone, 50 cents. Order with The INSTRUCTOR for only 25 cents.

Save BY SUBSCRIBING NOW

The price of THE INSTRUCTOR will be increased on November 10, 1934, from $2.00 to $2.50 for One-Year Subscriptions and from $3.00 to $4.00 for Two-Year Subscriptions.

Use this Order Blank ORDER NOW! PAY LATER If More Convenient

C. S. M. 9-18 Date 193
F. A. Owen Publishing Co., Dansville, N. Y.
Send me The INSTRUCTOR, beginning with the September issue, for ☐ 1 year, $2.00; ☐ 2 years, $3.00. (After Nov. 10, 1934: 1 yr. $2.50; 2 yrs. $4.00.)
☐ Send me The 1934-35 Instructor Yearbook with the above for 25 cents additional.
I am enclosing $ herewith.
I agree to pay $ not later than November 5, 1934.
Name
St. or R. F. D.
P. O. State



The Business End of a Sunday School

The cut shows in reduced size one of the dated cards of the Hammond Card System of Sunday School records. This System is a most efficient, economical, and generally useful record system. It is in use in Sunday Schools of every denomination in all parts of the world and has recently been adopted by some of the largest Christian Science Sunday Schools in the United States.

Briefly the System consists of—a dated card for each teacher and pupil, cards are dated to begin at several different times during the year; an envelope for the cards of each class; an offering envelope and card for each class; a compact, comprehensive and complete record book for the secretary and another for the treasurer; all at a cost of not more than two to three cents per pupil per year. These are the principal features of the system—no work at all for the teacher, a minimum of routine work for the secretary, a complete record for the Superintendent, and an incentive to perfect attendance for the scholar. For five cents—stamps or coin—we will send complete description, instructions and samples.

THE HAMMOND PUBLISHING COMPANY
Dept. C. S. M.
125 East Wells Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

SCHOOLS—British Isles

Daxton Park
Beautifully situated in its own extensive grounds.
Within easy reach of London and Cambridge, offers Home and First Class Tuition for boys and girls up to University Standard.
Write to the Secretary,
St. Neots, Hunts., Eng.

Wycliffe College
for Boys
STONEHOUSE, ENGLAND
(Under the Cotswold Hills)
Offers • first-class English Public School education at very moderate fees. Four boarding houses, one vegetarian, and a Junior School. Special facilities for attending Christian Science Sunday School. Prospectus on application to the Headmaster.

GREENWOOD'S
COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
All commercial subjects; specialist in handwriting; individual instruction to each pupil. Separate room for ladies.
Full particulars given on request.
5 JOHN DALTON ST., DEANSGATE
MANCHESTER, ENGLAND
Phone Blackfriars 3190

BOYS' SCHOOLS
United States

LEELANAU *for BOYS*
Country boarding school. Combines rugged outdoor life with character building. Fully accredited Junior and Senior High School. Graduates enter leading colleges without examination. Boys may earn 20% of tuition. Gymnasium and athletic field. Enrollment limited to 50 boys.
For full information and booklet write William Beals, Director, Glen Arbor, Mich.
Advertised only in The Christian Science Monitor

Huntington SCHOOL
PREPARES BOYS for ALL COLLEGES
Complete Development of the Individual
Unusual College Preparatory Record
Excellent Athletic Facilities Five Forms
Register Now—Fall Term Begins Sept. 19
Send for Catalog—320 Huntington Ave., Boston
Charles H. Sampson, Ed.M., Headmaster

Robert Lawrence-Weer
BARITONE
Teacher of Voice
Rooms 501 and 502
Pierce Building
Copley Square, Boston
Pupils are accepted in Boston on Mondays and Tuesdays, beginning October first. Auditions and consultations on TUESDAYS ONLY.
Available to educational institutions and clubs for Illustrated Lectures on Voice Production.
Lectures given singly or in series.
For all appointments and information address or phone
MRS. BEATRICE SAWYER
New England Representative
102 Garland Road
Newton Centre, Mass.
Phone Centre Newton 3275-J

ART
United States

The Art Institute of Chicago
ALL BRANCHES OF FINE AND INDUSTRIAL ARTS
NOT ORGANIZED FOR PROFIT
DAY AND EVENING CLASSES
Send for Catalog CM
MICHIGAN AVE. AT ADAMS ST.

The EVANSTON ACADEMY of FINE ARTS
An Accredited Art School
Carl Scheffler, Director
Classes for beginners and advanced students. Figure Drawing, Composition, Design, Perspective, Lettering, Layouts, Leading to Story Illustration, Commercial and Industrial Design, Fashions, Interior Decoration, Mural Painting, Sculpturing. Applications received now for Fall Enrollment.
626 CHURCH STREET
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

SECRETARIAL SCHOOLS
United States

ABC Shorthand in 30 Days
Complete Business Training
"Job Insurance"
Twelve Years of Service
Resident and Home Study Courses
Dickinson Secretarial School
330-40 Altman Bldg. VI. 2036
Kansas City, Missouri

Baldwin Secretarial School
(SMALL—EXCLUSIVE)
Central Location
Cheery Quarters
Personal Attention
Limited Registration
Platt Bld., Park St., near Washington
PORTLAND, OREGON

GIRLS' SCHOOLS

Drew Seminary
Accredited school for 120 girls. Thorough college preparatory, general courses. Music, art, domestic science, secretarial. On beautiful Lake Gleneida, 80 miles north of New York City. Inspiring contacts with companionable faculty in atmosphere of cultured home. Student government. All sports—riding. Gymnasium. 54 acres. Separate Junior School, 68th year. Catalog.
Dr. H. E. Wright, Pres., Box S, Carmel, N.Y.

THE MISSES ALLEN SCHOOL
WEST NEWTON, MASS.
"Custom-Made" Education
The finest cars are not produced on an assembly line . . . Personal attention of experts brings out the best.
The same is true in education. Our classes average eight girls, each of whom receives constant individual attention.
Reduced terms for 5-day week pupils
Resident and Day School for Girls
Booklet on request Fall term, Oct. 1

FRENCH SCHOOLS

Alice Blum's "Oral French Classes"
for Adults
Authorized successor TATIANE GOUGOLTZ of Paris
These classes teach spoken French. Synchronizing: Seeing—Hearing—Speaking. Classes 11 to 1 and 5:30 to 7:30. Private instruction if desired. Guests welcome. Terms reasonable. Special rates for business people. Circular.
CAledonia 5-1257 124 E. 40th Street
NEW YORK CITY

COEDUCATIONAL

Berkeley Hall School
BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA
Coeducational Lower School
Day and Resident College Preparatory
Fall Term begins Sept. 18
Established to increase the understanding and appreciation of universal good.
Activities, instructive, interesting, and developing. Trips and winter sports in the mountains.
Non-profit Institution Ideal Equipment
300 No. Swall Drive OXford 6814

Gateway School
150 Riverside Drive (87th)
New York
A Co-educational school that meets the individual's need. Opens Monday, Oct. 1. Pre-primary through College Prep. Academics—Art—Music—Dancing and Athletics. Moderate rates for both Day and Boarding.
Tel. Schuyler 4-3630

THE Boyesen School
In continuous operation for 36 years
4815 DREXEL BOULEVARD
CHICAGO, ILL.
Boarding and Day School for Girls and Boys. Kindergarten and Eighth Grades.
School will open October 1
PHONE DREXEL 6081
Address Principal

WINNWOOD
Under New Management
A CO-EDUCATIONAL SCHOOL
Primary Grades Through High School
9 Buildings, 157 Acres
ONE OF THE LARGEST GYMNASIUMS ON LONG ISLAND
Opening Sept. 18
Charles H. Welsby, Headmaster
Lake Grove, Long Island, New York
New catalog sent on request

SCHOOLS

Broadview School
has enlarged its borders, and is now located at Brookville, New York. Post office, Locust Valley, N. Y. Courses include kindergarten to second year college, with vocational training. Also day school.
For illustrated booklet address
BROADVIEW SCHOOL
551 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK

Boston University College of Liberal Arts
College and Extension Courses, 1934-1935
Saturday, Late Afternoon, and Evening Courses
For Students of College Age and Preparation, *who for economic or other reasons find their opportunity for college study toward a bachelor's degree in late afternoon and evening courses.*
For Adult Students *who either as degree candidates or as auditors seek the value of advanced courses of study in the fields: Fine Arts, Drama, Public Speaking, Language, Literature, Psychology, Philosophy, Sociology, History, Economics, Mathematics, Natural Sciences.*
For Teachers *who seek to extend their training, to earn promotional credit, and to qualify for university degrees.*
First Semester
September 1934 to January 1935
Registration:
Saturday, September 22 (8:30-1)
Monday, September 24 (4:30-7)
For BULLETIN *containing full information as to registration, fees, credits, etc., address the Director of the College and Extension Courses, 688 Boylston St., Boston. Com. 6070.*

League Found Indispensable By Nations Despite Divergent Diplomacy in Post-War Years

Temporary Gloom at Geneva Will Pass, Commentator Believes—Importance of World Center Not Generally Realized—Blame Misguided

League of Nations After 15 Years
Eighth of Nine Articles

By Sisley Huddleston
European Editorial Correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

As I wandered from committee room to committee room, as I sat in the hall of the delegates which looks over the lake, as I walked up and down the Salle des Conversations, listening to the deliberations, rubbing shoulders with the statesmen of all countries, exchanging views and reading communiqués, it was certainly borne in on me that Geneva is the most extraordinary center of intellectual activities.

An amazing number of wheels are turning. Whether they are turning to good purpose, or whether they are turning in a vacuum, is a question which will have to be examined.

But turning they are, without a doubt. In the course of a single day I heard the representative of Bolivia and Paraguay explaining their cases in the Chaco dispute; I heard much talk about the traffic in opium; I heard a debate on the 40-hour week; the arrangements for a plebiscite in the Saar; reports on the fulfillment of mandates in various scattered territories; and discussions on security and disarmament.

Faulty as the methods of Geneva are in some respects, it has unquestionably become the only city with a claim to being the capital of the world. It is the center from which radiate multitudinous influences and to which converge multitudinous interests.

League's Importance

As I thought of this, I marveled at the importance that Geneva has come to have in all human activities. Rarely is it realized how vital is the League of Nations. It is somewhat trivial to remind ourselves that the United States is not a member of the League, or that Russia for 15 years did not join, or that this or that country has withdrawn.

They are there, connected up with Geneva, and through Geneva connected up with all other countries. State departments and foreign offices can take whatever attitude they please; they cannot escape from the necessity of consulting Geneva, or of being present at Geneva.

So that, technical membership of the League, though desirable, is no longer essential. Those who regret the abstention of the United States, for example, and those who get up monster petitions to prevent the entrance of the United States, both seem to me to be arguing about a stage which has long since been left behind. By all means let the United States put itself in consonance with other countries.

But the fact is that the United States sits in many conferences called by the League, and of course pays its share of the relatively small expenses. The United States cannot do otherwise. Is the United States interested in the Chaco conflict? Then it must work in cooperation with the League. Is the United States concerned with the Sino-Japanese dispute? Then it must appeal to the League.

American Interests

Is the United States affected by certain general labor conditions? Then it cannot escape from the obligation of sending delegates to the International Labor Organization, as it has conclusively testified by formally joining that body recently. Are certain economic questions of moment to the United States? Then it cannot remain aloof from whatever is done regarding them under the auspices of Geneva. Does the United States wish for some measure of disarmament? Then to Geneva it must go.

These are only a few of the matters which touch the United States in common with other countries. There has been an increasing recognition of the folly of refuisng to keep in the closest association with the League.

What is true of the United States is equally true of other nations. Russia scoffed at the League, but eventually found itself working with the League because it could not do otherwise.

In view of this situation, I cannot but draw a curious distinction between the actual standing of the League in world affairs and the appreciation of that standing in the eyes of the world. In asserting that the League is more universally accepted today than it has ever been, I am not contradicting myself. I am well aware of the futility of many of its operations.

Necessity for League

No one could be more conscious of its defects. I believe that its failures should be frankly acknowledged. But when everything is said, it is impossible not to be impressed by the fundamental unanimity of nations or the necessity of the League.

It is no idle flourish of rhetoric to insist on our interdependence. It is increasingly self-evident states were compelled to acknowledge the growing importance, the indispensability, of the international organization.

Yet at the same time they are so wedded to the old ways that, in the face of the facts, against their own interests, they perpetually challenge the obvious truth of their common humanity.

The nations at Geneva refuse as a rule to surrender the smallest parcel of their sovereignty. They move self-contained, within their own boundaries. They oppose and trick each other. They retain their national egotism. They think in terms which are totally incompatible with the terms of the internationalism of which they, in their hearts, know the need.

Geneva's Dilemma

That is the dilemma of Geneva. That is the reason why the experiment of the League is not yet a success.

A series of perturbations in international life has been illogically attributed to the League, and is responsible for the temporary discredit into which it certainly seems to have fallen.

The reasoning is unjustifiable. It is not the League which has caused the perturbations. They would presumably have happened with or without the League. But the irony of the League's position is that, although it has none of the powers of a world government, it is expected to run the world smoothly.

Just as governments are frequently popular or unpopular, not so much because of their performances, but rather because of the happy or unhappy circumstances of their time, so the League of Nations is far less popular than it would otherwise have been because difficulties have arisen in all spheres.

It would be ridiculous to hold the League guilty of the economic crisis—and yet somehow that economic crisis has affected sentiment about the League. There is no sense in putting the onus of the war peril on the League—and yet, in their dismay, many people are disposed to look upon the League as culpable.

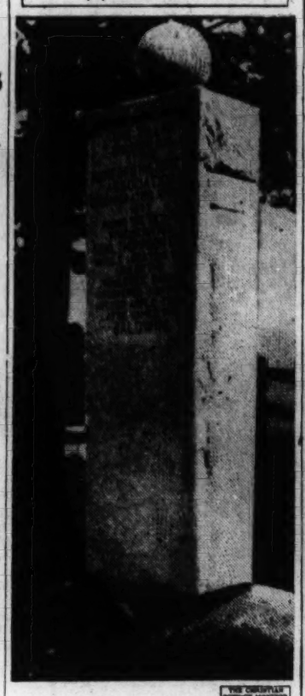
Stupendous Task

From its inception it was given a task which, humanly speaking, was almost hopeless; and when it failed to repair the wrongs that nations were intent on perpetuating, when it failed to appease the grievances which could not but grow, when it stood helpless before the rivalries, the suspicions, the hatreds, which had sprung up from the dragon's teeth sown by the so-called peacemakers, there was a general tendency to reproach the League for the very circumstances which rendered the League impotent.

Perhaps the most severe blow to the League prestige was that which was dealt it by the Japanese activities in Manchuria. Rightly or wrongly, the majority of the nations were publicly, at any rate, opposed to Japanese action, but they were not prepared to do more than make platonic protests.

In the same way the inability of the powers to come to an agreement on the promised disarmament was laid like a heavy load on the shoulders of the League. Given the state of the world and the workings of national mentality, I do not think it surprising that an agreement on disarmament was not reached after 15 years of dilatory and sometimes acrimonious deliberations. It would have been more surprising had there been a genuine accord.

Apple Memorial



Recalls History

Stone Marker at Wilmington, Mass. Records Discovery of First Wild Apple Tree

Stone Apple Marks Site in Wilmington Of Pioneer Baldwin

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILMINGTON, Mass., Sept. 18—New England, noted for its stone and granite memorials to commemorate some historical event or famous figure, has within its rockbound hills this little town of Wilmington which harbors a most unusual stone marker. Not erected to men or their achievements, it marks the spot where the first wild apple tree was discovered.

Now known as the Baldwin apple, an apple which every real New Englander has stored away in a dark nook in his cellar ready to be brought forth when the snow flies and fires crackle, it was found by a Samuel Thompson in 1793 while locating the line of the Middlesex Canal.

In 1898 the Rumford Historical Association erected a pillar topped with a stone apple as an appropriate monument to the Baldwin apple.

Today the Baldwin apple is one of the old standards of New England and still is grown extensively in Massachusetts and other neighboring states. Last winter caused severe damage to this variety and it will take considerable replanting and nursing to bring the Baldwin apple back to its former quality.

Soviets Admitted To League Assembly

(Continued from Page 1)

where. Its objective is world revolution. These were Dr. Motta's arguments.

Yet even Dr. Motta seemed hesitant when he approached the problem of peace. If the admission of Russia will help the cause of peace then disadvantages must be discounted, was the general feeling. For this purpose, however, it is necessary to regard the League not as an institute of morality but as a purely political association.

It is evident that Russia will have to defend its foreign policy in the League. References were made in a menacing manner to the promise of Georgian independence and Russian treatment of Armenia and Ukraina. Although Russia declared that retrospective criticisms will be intolerable, it is obvious that these problems are perennially new.

These things being plainly said, as they ought to have been, since they correspond with opinions widely held, it remains true that a majority of nations agree that the universality of the League is in itself a desirable goal toward which the acceptance of Russia takes the world some distance, and that peace may be served by having Russia in the councils of the nations.

It is argued that Germany and Japan cannot afford to stay outside the League, and that the United States perceives more clearly the need of closer coöperation. It is likewise argued that inclusion of Russia will have a restraining influence over countries inclined to bellicosity.

It is urged, however, that Russia's entry under French auspices may yet be the starting point of a dangerous alignment in Europe and Asia.

Doubtless the debate on Russia's place and purpose in world organization is not ended, but is only just beginning. But whether its inclusion is wise or foolish, it is now an accomplished fact. For better or for worse, Russia is a full-fledged member of the League of Nations.

Textile Truce Plan Sought in New England

(Continued from Page 1)

less the situation resumes its threatening aspect. There are 635 soldiers on duty in the State.

Two silk plants in Putnam, Conn., resumed partial operation today, according to the Associated Press, which reported a complete lack of any hostile overtures on the part of pickets. National guardsmen gave protection to workers from the time they left their homes until they reached the mills.

The Belding-Heminway-Cortecelli Mill management announced that 290 out of the 350 employees who struck have returned to their jobs. This plant was the center of discord in this town.

Rhode Island is calm after a week of turbulence. Saylesville, Woonsocket and Central Falls are gradually reverting to normal, barricades are disappearing from the streets, citizens come and go unmolested and special military regulations are being lifted.

Eight Providence mills reopened today under police protection. While no definite summary of the mills reopening is possible, untabulated reports from various New England states indicate that the strikers may have lost ground in all but Maine. Further threat to the strikers is contained in the stated intention of many mill owners to execute a concerted drive to reopen textile plants, mainly in Connecticut.

A meeting of manufacturers to discuss plans for a uniform reopening of the mills in Woonsocket broke up without any decision being reached.

The Rhode Island Textile Association, an employer group, today announced that a survey it had conducted revealed that a majority of the workers would be at their jobs if policies of intimidation had not been pursued by strike leaders.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature; gentle to moderate northwest and north winds.

Maine: Cloudy; probably rain in east portion tonight; Wednesday generally fair, not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire: Partly cloudy tonight; Wednesday fair; not much change in temperature.

Vermont: Partly cloudy tonight; Wednesday fair; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts: Generally fair tonight and Wednesday; somewhat cooler tonight on southeast coast.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Generally fair tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate north and northwest winds, partly overcast weather tonight and Wednesday, probably rain near Eastport tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	60	73	New Orleans	68	76
Bermuda	80	84	New York	56	68
Chicago	54	68	Norfolk	66	76
Denver	54	80	Philadelphia	58	76
Helena	54	78	St. Louis	58	72
Jacksonville	74	88	San Francisco	54	78
Kansas City	58	80	Minneapolis	52	68
Los Angeles	76	90	Washington	58	72
Miami	82	86			

A—9 a. m. D.S.T., Sept. 18.
B—Maximum Sept. 17.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 7:31 p.m., D.S.T., Wednesday 8:16 a.m., D.S.T.
Height of tides 10ft., 8.8ft.

Light all vehicles at 7:20 p. m., D.S.T.

Oakland's Commerce Grows

The tonnage of cargo handled at the Oakland, Calif., port has increased 107 per cent since 1928 to a total of 656,334 tons the last year.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC 244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News	Blue Room Echoes,	Baseball game	Organ recital,
5:15	Recital program	string ensemble	"Once Upon Time"	Francis Cronin
5:30	"The Singing Lady"	The Tattered Man	Political talk	"Jack Armstrong"
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	NBC pop. soloist	Political talk	soloist; orch.
6:00	NBC soloist; orch.	Evening Tattler;	News Service	"Buck Rogers"
6:15	Baseball résumé	sketches; music	Scores; speakers	"Bobby Benson"
6:30	Reports; features	Features; news	Political talk	Dramatic sketch
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	Billy Batchelor	Political talk	Political talk
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Political talk	Political talk	Baseball news
7:15	Political talk	Gene and Glenn	Soloist; orch.	Dornan Brothers
7:30	Musical Memories;	After Dinner Revue	Jack Smith; orch.	Political talk
7:45	Edgar Guest; orch.	Big Freddy Miller	Boake Carter, news	Political talk
8:00	"Crime Clues"; net-	Leo Reisman's Or-	"Lavender and Old	Special religious
8:15	work dramatic sk.	chestra; soloist	Lace"; musicale	service from Tem-
8:30	Lawrence Tibbett;	Wayne King and	Lyman Orchestra,	ple Israel; Rabbi
8:45	John B. Kennedy;	his orchestra	vocal soloists	Levi, speaker
9:00	Pelletier Orch.	"Veterans' Lobby"	Bing Crosby; Bos-	Democratic politi-
9:15	"Joe and Bateese"	Russian choir	wells; orchestra	cal rally, from
9:30	Mrs F. D. Roosevelt;	"Ethics of Pig,"	Himber Orchestra;	Tremont Temple;
9:45	Robison Orchestra	network sketch	Joey Nash, tenor	speakers; music
10:00	"Clef Dwellers Bat-	"Fortune Teller,"	Hugh Connor and	News Service
10:15	tle" tenors vs. basses	Anne Jamieson;	his orchestra	Political talk
10:30	"Tim and Irene's Sky	other soloists;	Local dance music	Melodic Strings,
10:45	Road Show"; variety	players; orchestra	Political talk	from Toronto
11:00	Reports; features	Forecasts; talks	News Service	CBS dance music
11:15	Voice of Romance	NBC dance music	CBS dance music	Sign off
11:30	Anson Weeks and his	NBC organist	"The Party Issues"	
11:45	orchestra	NBC dance music	CBS dance music	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:15 WBZ (WNAC, 11:30), second America's Cup yacht race, Rainbow-Endeavour, by short wave from race course off Newport, R. I.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; guest speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.
2:00 WEEI, "Two Seats in a Balcony"; vocal soloists; orchestra.
3:00 WAAB, Kate Smith's Matinee Hour; soloists; Jack Miller's Orchestra.
3:15 WNAC, Braves-St. Louis baseball game, Fred Hoey, reporter, Braves Field.
3:30 WBZ, Progress of second America's Cup yacht race, by short wave.
3:30 WBSO, Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review; guest speakers; orchestra.
4:30 WBZ, WEEI, Finish of second America's Cup yacht race, by short wave.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

8:00 WEEI, "Baron Munchausen"; Cliff Hall; Peter Van Steeden's Orchestra.
8:15 WNAC, Edwin C. Hill, "The Human Side of the News."
8:30 WNAC, Everett Marshall's Broadway Vanities; soloist; orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, "20,000 Years in Sing Sing," with Warden Lewis E. Lawes; sketch.
9:00 WEEI, "Town Hall Tonight"; Fred Allen; players; soloists; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, "Mickey Cochrane on the Pennant Race," baseball talk.
9:30 WBZ, John McCormack, tenor; concert orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, "The Adventures of Gracie"; Burns and Allen; orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, Dennis King, songs and sketch; Louis Katzman's Orchestra.
10:00 WEEI, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians; Pat Barnes, master of ceremonies.
10:00 WNAC, Programs to and from the Byrd Expedition at Little America.
10:30 WBZ, "Radiana" sketch by local NBC players.

Pinkham Notch Path Built by Boy Scouts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DOLLY COPP CAMP, Pinkham Notch, N. H., Sept. 18—A hikers dream—a six-foot-wide path grubbed free of rocks and stumps, with water breaks at regular intervals, is now open after two years' work by members of Daniel Webster Council, Boy Scouts of America. The Daniel Webster Scout trail leads for four miles from the northwest corner of this camp to the summit of Mt. Madison, the northernmost peak in the Presidential Range.

Ten Scouts, under the leadership of Scoutmaster Norris Twitchell of Berlin, have spent two months this summer lifting boulders, cutting trees, filling in earth, completing work started last summer as one of the Scout work projects in the State's National Forest. Similar work is planned for next year.

Incidentally, Scouts claim that they have erected the largest rock cairn in the mountains at the junction of the new trail with the Osgood path near the ridge summit. The pile is 11 feet through, and the same in height.

Fire Ravages Nome; Food Supply Rushed In Response to Call

NOME, Alaska, Sept. 18 (AP)—Alaska's famous city of gold lay in smoking ruins today with two fatalities and a property loss estimated as high as $2,000,000.

Faced by a definite food shortage and an early winter which will lock the city's roadstead with ice, Nome's homeless citizens pleaded for immediate aid from the states.

"We must have help from outside, speedily," said Mayor Rex M. Swartz. The Federal Government, Red Cross and American Companies promptly promised to rush aid in an effort to beat the winter's ice into the harbor.

Starting from a spark on the roof of the Golden Gate Hotel yesterday, flames roared through the wooden town, leaping from building to building, and then from block to block. Efforts of firemen, aided by men, women and children, were futile.

Federal buildings, the Miners and Merchants Bank, every grocery store and restaurant, all of the hotels but one fell before the flames.

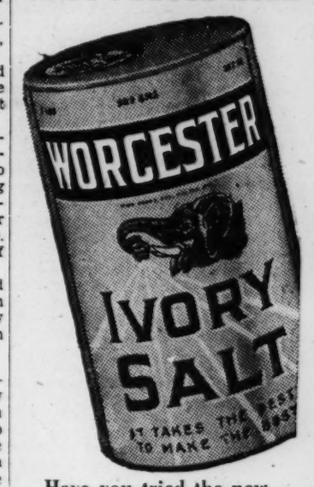
Relief kitchens fed the city temporarily. City officials began a survey while the embers still glowed to determine how long the remaining food would last. Already new supplies are on the way aboard the liner Victoria due in Nome a week hence. Nome has a winter population of about 1500.

The coast guard cutter Northland was ordered to put out from Dutch Harbor—nearest Alaska City by water—and speed from the Aleutian Islands to give what aid it could.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (AP)—Coast Guard headquarters today ordered six vessels, scattered in Pacific waters from San Diego northward, to stand by for possible orders to proceed to the stricken city of Nome. A message from Nome last night placed the number of homeless at approximately 400.

BLUE LABEL TOMATO JUICE COCKTAIL

The world's greatest chefs use Worcester Salt



Have you tried the new *Worcester Salt Toothpaste?*

Made the home-made way—of home ingredients, eggs, butter and milk. Yes, you are right! Why should *any* woman bother to bake at home?

DRAKE'S CAKES
Sponge Cake • Pound Cakes • Angel Food • Layer Cakes

Annuities
Guarantee security with high rate of return. Are obtained by payment of a round sum or by installment payments.
Assure Financial Independence
Send for Booklet
All Forms of Life Insurance
J. T. CLAIBORNE
JOHN C. W. BIRD
Agents
The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States
Vanderbilt 3-7840, Suite 1302-9, The Chrysler Building, NEW YORK CITY

MAN-KIND DOG and CAT FOOD
U. S. INSPECTED & PASSED
So good you can eat it yourself
MAN-KIND DOG FOOD

NEW YORK CITY
"Select Your Warehouse as You Would Your Bank"
KINDERMANN
FIREPROOF STORAGE WAREHOUSE
Moving
Packing
Shipping
Rugs and Carpets Shampooed, Cleaned and Stored

LONG DISTANCE MOVING
MAIN OFFICE
Webster Avenue at 170th Street
Tel. Jerome 7-0196 N. Y. City
Correspondents in All Cities
Established 58 Years

MY WIFE WORKS *but not in a* ~~KITCHEN~~
My wife goes to business, yet we have a charming, comfortable 2 room HOME—without any housework. The service in this residential hotel is "personal"—and complete. The surroundings are pleasant. And these large, airy suites are decidedly inexpensive—$90. with no extras. They're worth investigating—
2 ROOMS - by month or year.
Hotel WHITEHALL
BROADWAY AT 100th STREET
NEW YORK CITY

WARREN INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS
3 PARK STREET
*Boston
Opposite Park St. Subway Entrance

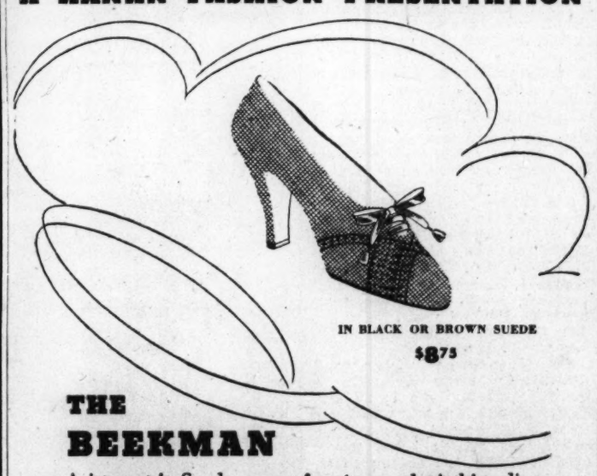
Interest Begins OCT. 10

Chandler & Co.
BOSTON

Street Floor

Spun String
gloves are the ones to wear with your Autumn Knits!
1.00
Here are the gloves with a WEAVE! A wide flare to their top establishes their claim to chic . . . and their colors — pine needle green, malacca brown, navy and black—endorse it! They fit smoothly, comfortably and smartly!

A HANAN FASHION PRESENTATION



IN BLACK OR BROWN SUEDE
$8.75

THE BEEKMAN
Aristocrat in Suede . . . perforations and stitching discreetly applied . . . new triple-lace treatment . . . suave . . . sophisticated . . . eminently right for Fall day wear.
HANAN
NEW YORK PARIS NICE LONDON
Atlanta . . . Baltimore . . . Buffalo . . . Chicago . . . Cleveland . . . Detroit . . . Los Angeles . . . Philadelphia . . . Pittsburgh . . . Rochester . . . St. Louis . . . San Francisco

Prudence at a Picnic
• Whether it's camping, or an automobile trip, a hike, or one of those grand midnight picnics at home when everyone is "starved", one hot dish is needed . . . and the perfect answer is Prudence Corned Beef Hash, deliciously hearty, home-quality food, and ready in four minutes. In 4-portion and 2-portion tins.
• If your grocer hasn't Prudence Hash, send us his name and 10¢ for a 1-portion trial tin by mail. Another dime brings you also the new food sensation, Prudence Beef Loaf *with gravy*. Boston Food Products Company, Boston, Massachusetts.

PRUDENCE CORNED BEEF HASH
BEEF STEW . . . LAMB STEW . . . BEEF LOAF

NRA CODE
FIRST NATIONAL STORES INC.
Stock the Pantry SALE
Right at the time when most pantry shelves need restocking First National Stores offer a wide variety of food savings to housewives throughout New England.

MACARONI SPAGHETTI or ELBOWS
An Exceptionally Low Price on This Quality
Finest Macaroni or Spaghetti is made from hard winter wheat. It does not become starchy or pasty when cooked.
3 8 oz Pkgs 17c

BAKED BEANS	Burnham & Morrill's	2	28 oz Tins 29c
RICHMOND PEACHES	Sliced or Halves	2	No 2½ Tins 27c
WHITE SPRAY	Wheat Cereal	2	28 oz Pkgs 29c
PURE MAPLE SYRUP	Co-op Brand Vermont Finest		8 oz Jar 19c
PINEAPPLE JUICE	Finest Unsweetened	2	No 2 Tins 25c
PRUNES	Santa Clara - 40-50 Size	3	Lbs 25c
RAISINS	Seeded or Seedless	2	15 oz Pkgs 15c

Spice Specials
All 10c Dainty Dot Varieties
White and Black Spices - Cassia - Nutmeg - Ginger - Cloves - Allspice - Stick Cinnamon
3 For 25c

Soap Specials
RINSO 2 Lge Pkgs 39c
LIFEBUOY 3 Bars 19c

LONG LOAF White Bread
More slices in this loaf for the children's lunches
Big 1¼ Lb Loaf 9c

Karo Blue Label Syrup	2	No 1½ Tins 25c
Karo Red Label Syrup	2	No 1½ Tins 27c
Pillsbury's Pancake Flour	2	Pkgs 19c
Kre-Mel Puddings	3	Pkgs 10c
Cracked Wheat Bread		Lge Loaf 9c
Tomatoes Standard Red Ripe	3	No 2 Tins 25c
Ovaltine New Low Price		6 oz Tin 35c
Smoked Shoulders Lean		Lb 17c

N. B. C. COOKIE SPECIALS

John Alden Molasses Cookies		Pkg 18c
Priscilla Butter Cookies		Pkg 18c
Miles Standish Chocolate		Pkg 18c
Oval Creams		Lb 23c

Evangeline Evaporated MILK
A pure unsweetened milk that blends superbly with cooking
4 Tall Tins 23c

PRICES FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY

Home Building
A Tuesday Page

Garden Club Programs That Capture Autumn Color

Gardening
A Tuesday Page

Your Garden Club in October

Program Ideas That Bow to Glory of Autumn Woods

By Mrs. Frank E. Jones

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THESE fall days, when "the woods of autumn all around our vale have put their glory on," invite us to roam far afield. If your Garden Club is composed largely of young, active people plan for field trips under the leadership of a well-informed naturalist. If the field trip is impracticable you may still follow a well-informed naturalist on his explorations by reading the book which contains a record of his discoveries and is left by him as a guide for us in the realm of nature.

"The Fields of Autumn" might be the topic for this meeting, and you will find it interesting whether you go far afield or sit in an easy chair. A leaf contest might be a feature of this meeting. The leaves should be mounted and numbered, and, of course, the member who has had the task of arranging the collection must have the correct list ready for use. If you wish to give a prize to the member who identifies the greatest number of leaves, a tree book, a tree picture or a tree for planting would be quite appropriate. Ask each member to come to the meeting prepared to tell about the loveliest tree observed in the community, particularly noting those of brilliant autumn coloring.

Why not study the sumacs? No more brilliant colors than those of the sumacs can be found in the autumn picture. Most of us know very little about them. Over 35 species and many varieties are listed in Bailey's "Encyclopedia of Horticulture."

Berry-bearing shrubs and vines is a subject which can be illustrated with specimens at this time of the year. In the same connection, you might consider the shrubs which have colorful twigs or branches. Some of your members may be inspired by these topics to plan for year-round beauty in their gardens.

Visiting a Dahlia Farm

If possible your club should visit a commercial dahlia field in October. If many of your members grow this flower an exhibition of dahlia blooms and flower arrangements which feature this flower will be interesting and informational. As a matter of fact, every meeting of the Garden Club should include an exhibition of seasonal flowers as a regular part of the meeting. Several shows, open to the public, may be held every year and will greatly tend to increase interest in the growing of flowers and in home and garden improvement in the community. Every Garden Club member should be an Apostle of Beauty.

Winter bouquets is a topic which will be of interest to many members. If the member to whom this topic is assigned is ambitious she may arrange a number of bouquets, ranging in size from a small table piece to a large basket and using a great variety of material. She will have spent much time in collecting and in properly drying and preparing these materials for use. Or she may ask other members to arrange bowls, jars or baskets with which she may illustrate her talk.

A brief discussion of the so-called autumn crocus, Colchicum Autumnale, would be timely and interesting. Perhaps some member grows this flower successfully and would be happy to tell about it.

Have you a member who is interested in natural science? Ask her to talk about the Reasons for Autumn Colors. This phase of plant development is most interesting and well worth studying.

Study of Aquariums

Fruit Trees for Beauty and Utility is a good subject for consideration at this time. Of course in the autumn the utilitarian phase is most in evidence but we will not have forgotten the glorious burst of bloom which heralded the spring. Many of the fruit trees may be planted in the fall.

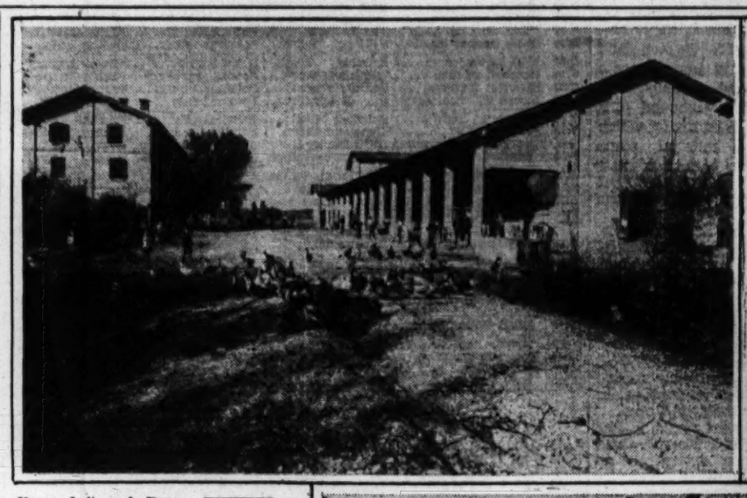
It will soon be time to bring some of the gold fish from the garden pool to the indoor aquarium. Too often the aquarium which should be a lovely indoor garden is disappointing because of a failure to properly balance the life therein. Some member who has made a careful study of this subject should be able to tell your club how many fish to place in a given number of gallons of water, what and how much plant material to use, what animal life other than the fishes are desirable inhabitants of the aquariums, etc.

Many lilies are planted in the fall and should receive consideration at this time. Perhaps this may be a round table discussion, but if some member is particularly successful in growing lilies that member would no doubt be glad to impart her knowledge to others.

Summarized, our October topics are:

The Fields of Autumn.
Leaf Contest.
The Sumacs (Rhus).
Berry Bearing Shrubs and Vines and Colorful Twigs.
Dahlias.
Winter Bouquets.
Colchicum Autumnale.
Reasons for Autumn Colors.
Fruit Trees for Beauty and Utility.
The Aquarium.
Lilies for Fall Planting.

Garden Club program suggestions for November will be published about the middle of October.



Upper Left and Upper Right: by Abrisighelli, Udne. Lower: by Alinari, Florence

Above Are Two Examples of Modern Rural Housing in Italy Under the Fascist Government. Below—A Picturesque Example of the Older Type. Upper Left—Houses and Cow Stalls on the "La Rotonda" Estate. Right—Modern Farmhouse in Northern Italy. Lower—Old Peasant House in the Casentino, Province of Arezzo. The Outer Staircases Are Characteristic Features.

Italy Tackles Rural Housing

As Part of Agrarian Policy of Fascist Régime

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Florence

THOUSANDS of millions of lire have been spent by Italy since the war on clearing out slums and providing houses at economic rentals for city workers. It is now recognized that if urbanization is to be checked, and the rural workers held contentedly on the land, the agricultural laborer must be provided with a house which is sanitary and convenient.

Some months ago Signor Mussolini stated that, according to an inquiry carried out by the Central Institute of Statistics, it had been shown that out of about 3,390,000 rural houses fully 142,298 are uninhabitable and must be demolished; 475,000 are in need of extensive repairs; 930,000 require slight repairs, and the remaining 1,840,000 are in good order as they stand. It is estimated that the work required will take at least 30 years to complete and will require state subsidies on a basis to be established on behalf of each category of house to be demolished or repaired. The Duce is determined that within a few decades all the rural Italians shall have beautiful and spacious houses so that the peasant generations may continue to be the basis of the race.

To Check Migration to Cities

Rural housing is both a demographic problem and a problem intimately allied with the agrarian policy of the Fascist régime; for if the land is to be brought and kept under cultivation, the rural workers' migration to the cities must be checked.

Signor Mussolini has repeatedly emphasized that the solid nations are those which are based on the soil. This being so, the duty of insuring adequate housing for so vast and valuable a portion of the Italian population becomes imperative, and collective action in all the agricultural regions is being directed to this end. Individual landowners and associations have already done much. Striking statistics and photographic evidence in proof of this were displayed at the recent National Agricultural Exhibition, showing restored or newly erected peasant houses, stabling and barns, with schools, clubs and other amenities.

Fine Specimens of Architecture

Many of the old peasant houses are fine specimens of architectural integrity and display a rustic nobility of line and material, a traditional beauty deriving from such characteristic features as the aia, or paved courtyard; the open-arched loggia where carts and farm implements are kept; the upper gallery, the scene of many activities, and the great kitchen with its open-hooded hearth. The courtyard is the center of the peasant's work. Here the corn is threshed, the maize dried, the fruit and vegetables handled and other domestic and farm tasks performed.

Picturesque as most of these old houses are, many are insanitary, overcrowded and in bad repair. It may be assumed that those condemned will be substituted by houses designed to meet in all ways the peasant family's peculiar needs, and to form a fit and durable setting for the rural life of the Italian peasant, which still retains much of the dignity, beauty and simplicity inherited from the past.

Building a Perennial Border

Autumn Suggested as a Good Preparation Time

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

STARTING a perennial border is one of the most delightful tasks connected with flower gardening. Not that it isn't a real task! It involves hard work, but similar to many other desirable things, the hard work returns one a definite satisfaction.

Having established two perennial borders in the last two years, perhaps some of the lessons learned will be of help to Monitor gardeners. First of all, there is a definite gain by preparing the border in the fall, and letting it stand over the dormant season. In the early spring as soon as the soil is dry enough to make a crumbly ball in one's hand, it should be spaded again. It is then ready to receive its permanent flowers.

September and early October are good months in the latitude of Boston to prepare the border. A four-foot width is amply wide if one wishes to cultivate from a grass path beside the bed. The top six to ten inches of good soil should be spaded up and placed in a pile by itself. Next, remove ten inches or a foot of the subsoil. This is to be discarded.

Layer of Gravel

In this lower strata place a layer of gravel. It has been the writer's experience that perennials located in ten inches of rich loam with a sublayer of ten inches of gravel make the best growth and produce the best blooms. It should be stated that good authorities do not recommend this layer of gravel, as they claim that much of the humus of the top soil will drain away. One of the loveliest perennial borders on an estate is built on a rock foundation. The English gardener told the writer that the bed was excavated to a depth of four feet and that a two-feet layer of large stones was placed in the trench, and over this two feet of rich loam. Ample fertilization plus ample moisture seems to give the desired results.

Much discussion has occurred on the subject of sifting soil. One school claims that sifted soil is better able to give up its fertility and is easier to work; the other group maintains that soil needs to be somewhat porous and coarse for best growth. The writer is inclined to the latter, but one border 60 x 4 which has sifted soil is producing better blooms than the other border, 70 x 4 feet. There are two exceptions to this last statement. The delphiniums and Canterbury bells have done better in the unsifted soil.

Fertilizers and Plant Foods

Some fertilizer should be incorporated in the top soil. There are various types of excellent commercial fertilizers and prepared plant food. One pound for each 32 square feet is enough for the fall application. A general fertilizer of 4-10-4 chemical composition has given excellent results. A half bushel of poultry droppings mixed with peat moss is also very good. There is a prepared, pulverized form of this fertilizer now in the market.

When setting out the plants in the spring, do not place fertilizer under them. Wait until the roots have taken hold and then work a small handle of fertilizer in the top soil around each plant. In August use half a cup of bone meal around the newly established plants, and after they are a year old, a level cupful. Hoe or rake this into the soil, and year by year the fertility will increase.

HAYDN S. PEARSON.

Housing Act in Operation

Local Campaigns Speed Up Building and Repairing

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE Federal Housing Act can now be said to be definitely operating. The Federal Housing Administration has spared no effort to bring into line all those whose cooperation could make a success of the campaign.

The drive on the part of the Administration has been through three channels. First there has been a campaign to acquaint the home owner with the nature of improvements and modernization which will qualify under the loans, and also where such loans can be obtained.

Further to speed the progress of repairing and rebuilding, community committees have been formed. These organizations handle the queries that come from home owners and advise them on their problems of home repair and modernization.

Since architects, building supply merchants and contractors are vitally interested, the Administration has enlisted groups of these men into bodies to coöperate both with the federal housing authorities and the local committees.

Above all, of course, there has been a concerted campaign to line up all agencies who can make such loans to the home owners. Coöperative banks, savings banks, building and loan associations and commercial banks as well as certain small loan groups have been enlisted in the drive.

The response of the banks has been wholehearted. There is a definite feeling that only by such wholehearted coöperation can the housing campaign be made a success. With large sums available for borrowers all these agencies are putting forth every effort to induce applicants to approach them. The banks are awake as never before to the crying need for renewed activity in the building trades and the saving of homes that are deteriorating because of neglected repairs.

Building and loan groups, for instance, have formed their own committee to interview applicants and to drive home the importance of a repair and modernization program at this time.

Such groups today in most localities are eager to make good loans. And the home owner who approaches them is assured of a friendly hearing.

The Federal Housing Act today, therefore, is definitely working. Just how successfully it works now depends entirely upon the number of home owners able and willing to make needed repairs and profitable modernization.

There are of course many owners who really want to repair their homes. But many of these cannot qualify for loans no matter how generous the terms. Some of them are living in homes acquired in better times and which now constitute a greater burden than they can safely bear. Some of the banking groups are endeavoring to persuade such owners to make an effort to sell and acquire homes more in keeping with current incomes.

But the home owner who is successfully carrying his home and is in possession of an income can certainly get a loan not only to make needed repairs but also to make any improvements on the home itself. Under the rulings of the FHA the home owner may install automatic stokers in his furnace, put in electrical refrigeration, install a modern bathroom or kitchen or make any other alteration or addition that will add to the actual value of the home.

The home owner in any locality can easily get the information he desires. The local contractor, architect, banker or housing official can help him. And in every locality these men are waiting for the approach of the home owner with a building problem.

At the present moment the success of the housing act depends entirely upon the home owners. The money is available and also a definite desire to loan it.

You Can Make Small Undersea Gardens

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Bronx Park, New York

A SMALL aquarium in the home can be made to look like a tropical garden, a dense jungle of green, a bit of distant scenery, or even like just what it is—a miniature garden of underwater plants.

The possibilities for landscaping are boundless, for, despite the fact that aquatic plants all have some characteristics in common, distinguishing them from those that grow only on land, they offer a wide variety of form.

Common enough are the ribbon-like types of leaves, as in Vallisneria and the under-water forms of some species of Sagittaria. And equally well known are the plants classed as "feathery"—including that surprising member of the water-lily family, Cabomba, the several attractive species of Myriophyllum, the appropriately named coontail, Ceratophyllum, and, in a smaller way, the mosslike Mayaca.

The water lilies themselves are attractive additions to a small aquarium when they are in the seedling stage. Their first leaves are all under water, and while most are simply rounded or heart-shaped, others are frilled, and all make attractive foreground plantings. Their close relative, the water shield, Brasenia, with its nasturtium-like leaves, is equally good.

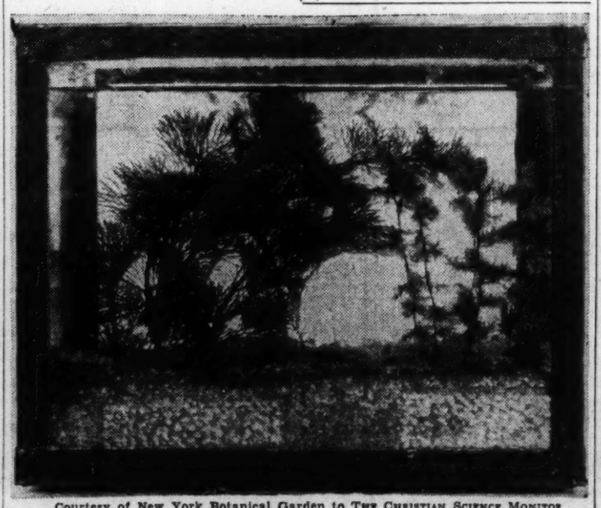
The narrow, bright-green leaves and many branches of Naias make a delicate, lacy background for other aquatic plants. Ludwigiantha, with equally narrow leaves, and its cousin, Isnardia (more commonly though incorrectly known as Ludwigia), which bears pairs of sturdy round leaves on a long reddish stem, both fill an important place in an indoor aquatic landscape.

The water moss, Fontinalis, makes an effective patch of dark green when grown on a rock and allowed to trail its compact stems in the water. It needs cool water, however, in order to survive.

At least one species of sphagnum moss can be grown under water, where its pale leaves stand out against a darker background.

There are grasses and sedges and rushes, too, which are found to be good subjects for home aquaria. A number of plants growing in ponds and marshes near home can be grown successfully indoors.

Most of these, besides many others, are included in the current display of aquatic plants at the New York Botanical Garden in Bronx Park, New York City. A list of about 60 plants successfully used in the display is available from the Garden.



Courtesy of New York Botanical Garden to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

These Aquatic Plants Have Formidable Names—Cabomba Caroliniana and Sphagnum Myriophyllum.

To Obtain Benefit Of Housing Act

A SERIES of bulletins is being issued by the Federal Housing Administration, Washington, D. C., in an attempt to inform the public how it can gain the greatest benefit under the National Housing Act. To date, the following have been received by the Editor of this Page, and are therefore available, free, to our readers who write to Washington for them: "Community Campaign" (a suggested plan for organizing your local community); "How Owners of Homes and Business Property Can Secure Benefit of the National Housing Act" (for repairs, etc.); "Architects, Contractors, Building Supply and Other Merchants"; "Manufacturers, Advertising Agencies, and Publishers." The booklets are illustrated, and full of practical suggestions.

Business Trips

Plan your journeys with the aid of the Hotel and Travel advertisements in the MONITOR. You can rely on them to direct you to desirable hotels and to satisfactory routes of travel.

Hobbies and Hints

Transforming a Summer Home Into a Farm

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Maine

Dear Friends:

During the past three years we have been transforming our farm from a mere summer home to an actual working farm. Some sacrifice in our aim has been necessary because of our usual absence for at least a month of each winter. I shall not here describe our very interesting animal department which has included a horse, pig, cows, sheep, and chickens, but for the present only the cows and sheep, with the possible future addition of bees, more dogs, and a goat.

The gardening which is my particular province, concerns an orchard, berry section, vegetable garden, and flowers.

Because the view from our hill of mountains, valley, and lake is beautiful and the fields surrounding the house and barns are filled in their season with wild flowers (columbine, daisies, clover, hawk weed, buttercups, caraway, dandelions, black eyed Susan, goldenrod, yarrow, asters) and the near-by woods with many more, our pleasure requires only the addition of foliage and color against the house and a small annual garden in the orchard for cut flowers, where next year I shall have a bird bath and some bird houses (have saved the Garden Page articles on those two subjects).

Vines are more adapted to the lines of our house than large shrubbery because of the many near-by trees. Climbing up the supporting posts of the front porch are a Dr. Van Fleet rambler rose (occupying the only spot sunny enough for the rose), a wild clematis, a woodbine, and ordered for planting this fall to cover the end is a Chinese Fleece vine (Polygonum auberti) which has the desirable qualities of being rapid growing and free from insects. For over the eastern shed door has been ordered the orange-flowered Bignonia radicans. And for the opposite shed door I hope to plant in the spring two Clematis paniculata which are both fragrant and white. I may also plant in the spring blue morning glory under the bay window of the living room partly because of the added color of the flower and the hope that it will not require the constant spraying that my hop vine does. This hop vine, which grows naturally under many of our windows, I have been training with staples which permit varying directions.

The color scheme of the front (east) of the house is built around the row of blue delphinium running along the rock wall separating the cow yard from the lawn, which extends in an unbroken sweep from an almost abandoned road to the house. Zinnias, golden rod and golden glow have occupied this year the small corner made by the barn joining the shed. The Paul Scarlet rambler rose determines the colors of the west side. Here are to be single mixed hollyhocks started from seed this summer, two red peonies on either side of the bay window (Taikon), and two white peonies with red markings (Festiva Maxima). And, of course, there are lilacs.

The south side of the house, which is well shaded by an elm and two maples and where the lawn slopes down to the orchard and annual garden, is bordered with pansies and wild flowers against a background of hop vine. Among the many bulbs sent recently by a friend near Portland, Ore., are daffodils which we shall plant in the orchard hoping they will naturalize. I planted lupin in a corner of my annual garden this summer for the same purpose.

I have learned this season that more dressing, close planting will give my annual garden the appearance of abundance, which is so delightful, and more flowers to give away.

It is with great interest that I read of the experiences of gardeners in England, Africa, Central America, the Canadian woods, and from New England to the Pacific coast.

(Mrs.) S. W. H.

Feeding Board for Birds

New York

Dear Editor:

We find that the best feeding board for birds in winter is an old window screen which can be shaken off after a storm, and lies on top of the snow and keeps the food dry.

If you have a tree or a fence, save all pieces of fat and tie them out of reach of dogs. If there is no tree, cut the fat small and mix with scratch food, or crumbs, and the birds will be very grateful, as they love suet of any kind. Also, if a bird bath is too expensive, an old pan kept filled with water will serve as well, in warm weather. In winter they drink the snow.

(Miss) G. L. F.

Goldenrod in April Planting in the Fall

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Brisbane, Queensland

In Brisbane it is April that brings out the goldenrod in the gardens. One little cottage close to the downtown part of the city was decorated all around with this beautiful bloom. It stood up every few feet waving its masses of golden color, beautifying the old building and changing it into the home of one's dream. Roses grow and are abundant in Queensland. Winter is the time to prune them. It is observable that most householders do not now prune them hard. It does not seem necessary for they bloom all the winter here if not pruned too hard. Some rose growers remove the old wood and any branches growing in the center, and, when cutting the blooms, cut them well back; this is often sufficient. It seems that in these newer countries we sometimes follow customs that are pursued in older countries, but are unnecessary on account of different climate and conditions.

Some of the favorite roses in Brisbane are Star of Queensland (maroon), Red and Pink Radiance, Alex. Hill, Gray, Dean Hole pink), Columbia (pink), Lady Hillingdon (yellow)), Maman Cochet (white), Penelope, Etoile de France (red), Etoile de Holland (red). Most gardens have Star of Queensland and Red and Pink Radiance.

Autumn in Queensland is a month for planting many vegetables. In the hills where there is no frost many plant French beans, and send them to Sydney and other southern cities. The French beans mature quickly. From the sowing to the picking of the crop often takes only seven or eight weeks; others have taken a crop off in six weeks.

P. A.

The Floraire Nurseries
H. Correvon & Son
Chene-Bourg, Geneva, Switzerland
Seeds of Alpine Plants
The Largest Collection on Sale
Apply for our annual catalogue which appears in November.

Winter Storing Of 'Glad' Bulbs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Yakima, Wash.

THE time is nearly here for digging your gladiolus bulbs. This should be done preferably after the leaves have turned straw color, but if it should be necessary to dig earlier while the plants are partly green no harm will result. If you live in the northern states, October will be the time to dig the bulbs.

If you wish to recover as many of the bulblets as possible, a little extra care may be taken in digging. Go along one side of the row and drive the shovel deep in the ground and pry on it somewhat to loosen the soil. Do the same on the other side of the row but this time loosen the soil more so all the roots are broken. Then, go along and pull the plants and cut the stems close to the bulb. Handled in this manner, most of the bulblets will be left attached. Those coming loose may be picked up by working the soil over if you care to take the pains to do so.

Be sure to put a label with a notation of the variety with each lot. It is not necessary to leave the stem attached while the bulbs cure, for those from which the stem is cut immediately will make as vigorous a growth the next year as otherwise.

How to store them will depend upon the quantity you have to care for. If there are only a dozen or two of each variety, store them in paper bags taking care that they are not more than two or three deep and that the bags are left open. For larger lots, shallow boxes may be used, preferably boxes with screen bottoms.

In dry climates the bags and boxes may be taken to the basement at once, if it is dry. In humid climates, however, more care is necessary in curing and they should be left in an open shed until thoroughly dry. If you keep them in bags, let these always be open, and if you keep them in boxes and stack these up, place them so air can circulate between the boxes. Examine them occasionally to see that no molding starts. Should that occur, spread the bulbs out to dry thoroughly.

To keep them dry and from freezing are the two essentials for satisfactory storing for the winter. In two or three weeks after digging, a stage is reached when the old bulb, now shriveled up, comes loose easily from the new bulb, so the different lots may then be worked over and the bulblets may be rubbed loose and stored separately. Leave the coverings on the mature bulbs until planting time in spring.

When the stem is cut off at digging time, bulbs of mature size are usually flat on top, but by spring growth may have started somewhat and the shoot may be one-fourth of an inch or more and the beginnings of roots may show on the bottom of the bulb. This need not give you concern for a little growth is made in late winter and spring, the amount depending upon the temperature in which they have been kept.

WHEN

you'll have a lot of shopping to do, a number of local business houses to contact for service. Use the advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor as your helpful, efficient guide to buying. They will put you in touch with

Grocery Stores

Milk Dealers

Laundries

Department Stores

Clothing Stores

and other Local Concerns.

The Dickens Man

THE chubby little man whose greenish bowler hat was so much too big for him, whose stiff white collar was, in these emancipated days, so unusually high, halted for a moment to watch the ducks that turned up their eyes hopefully to his face; then he came on towards the sun-blistered bench. And the people who rested there already moved along a bit so as to make room for him. As he sat down, a talkative woman said to her neighbor: "It's the Dickens Man."

In a country where nicknames abound, and are always well chosen, where no nickname is given without good reason, the little man could not have been called anything else. As they say in that country: "The weight wasn't off of his heels" before he began to talk about the subject that was nearest to his heart, and he drew a small shabby book from his pocket.

"I was below at the book barrow," he said conversationally, "an' I declare to mankind but I got 'Oliver Twisht' for tuppence. I have the whole of them this while back, but th' Oliver I had went into a kind of ruin with the way I was forever pawin' it." He peered short-sightedly at the tiny print on one of the pages. "Ay, they're all here right enough," he said with deep satisfaction, as if he had doubted that any twopenny volume could be expected to contain all the characters with which he was so familiar. "There's Squeers an' Fagin an' poor Oliver an' th' Artful Dodger an' the whole set-out of them. It bates out, so it does, an' me only to pay tuppence."

AS A PERSON who has lived for many years in close association with another may acquire an expression of countenance that resembles that associate, so the "Dickens Man" from an almost constant perusal of the works of the writer he loved had grown to look like a composite portrait of several of the characters in those books. You could not have said: "He is the image of Mr. Bumble," or "He is exactly like Mr. Boffin," or anything as definite as that. He was a mixture of all of them and, notwithstanding his plumpness, there was an unexpected resemblance to Sam Weller. On the faces of the other occupants of the sickle-shaped bench there was a variety of expressions, and two of them looked at each other and slightly shook their heads, as if to say: "He's at it again."

One of the group of listeners—a stranger evidently to that quiet oasis among dusty streets—glanced with some interest at the old volume. "Well now," he said slowly, "I often heard tell of Oliver Twisht, but I never knew what it was; that I may never lie, but I was alwa's full sure it was a horse."

The Dickens Man swallowed hard, and seemed to want to speak; but the talkative woman was first, and her whisper was hoarse and penetrating.

"It's aisy seen that fella isn't comin' here very long," she said with a sideways nod towards the stranger, "or he'd know to the differ before now; aren't we all actchilly tanta-lised wid Oliver Twisht an' the rest of them? 'Is it a horse?' says he."

She broke into a sudden shrill cackle of laughter. "That's a good one," she said.

Gradually the power of speech returned to the little man.

"Did you never hear anny account of the school?" he asked incredulously, "or how Oliver wanted more to ate? Isn't it gone down into histhory about him handin' up the plate for another help? The Meethrum of that place was an out-an'-out terror, so she was, an' she gettin' good money from the Government for the chaps that was in it. Do you mean to tell me you never heard tell of all that?" he asked again, but the stranger shook his head.

"I was full sure it was a horse," he repeated. "Isn't it the very class of a name they'd put upon one of them thoroughbreds?"

THE TALKATIVE WOMAN pressed her hand to her mouth and shook silently. With a murmur of apology, the Dickens Man changed his position on the bench so that he was next to the newcomer and on his cherubic countenance there was a look of grim determination.

"Did you ever hear tell of Martin Chuzzlewit?" he demanded, "or Nicholas Nickleby, or Barnaby Rudge, or Dick Swiveller?" and the stranger's answer was emphatic.

"I did not, then," he said; "but if so be I had, I'd have put them down for horses, too, for they have onnatural names, so they have, whoever they are or wherever they kem from," and he looked disapprovingly at his flustered questioner.

The Dickens Man stroked the worn cover of the book he carried, as if in apology to its author for the lamentable ignorance of this fellow countryman, but he could not yet accept the fact of that ignorance.

"There you have no acquaintance wid the Duchess or Mister Peggotty?" he said pityingly. "Nor Noddy Boffin nor the Minders, nor anny of them, an' they only waitin' for you to sthretch out your hand, you may say." He pushed the greenish bowler hat farther back and leaned forward to stare more closely at the stranger, who had missed so much. "You're not goin' to tell me," he said pleadingly, "that you're gone down through the years widout makin' the acquaintance of the Duchess?" and his voice quivered with emotion.

Uneasily the stranger tried to move farther along the bench, but found his way barred by the talkative woman who, seeing the distress upon the face of the enthusiast, had ranged herself on his side.

"It's thinkin' so much about horses that has a lot of ye desthroyed," she said severely, "an' the like of that fella tormentin' his poor head writin' books for ye."

The little man rallied to this unexpected support.

"Do you know anything at all about Charles Dickens?" he asked wistfully, and the stranger opened his mouth to gasp at a fierce jab of the talkative woman's elbow.

Rising to the occasion, however tardily, he reverently raised his hat, and laid balm on the bruised sensibilities of the Dickens Man. "I know nothin' that isn't good," he said truthfully enough, "an' no man can say fairer than that."

The situation was saved.

D. M. LARGE.

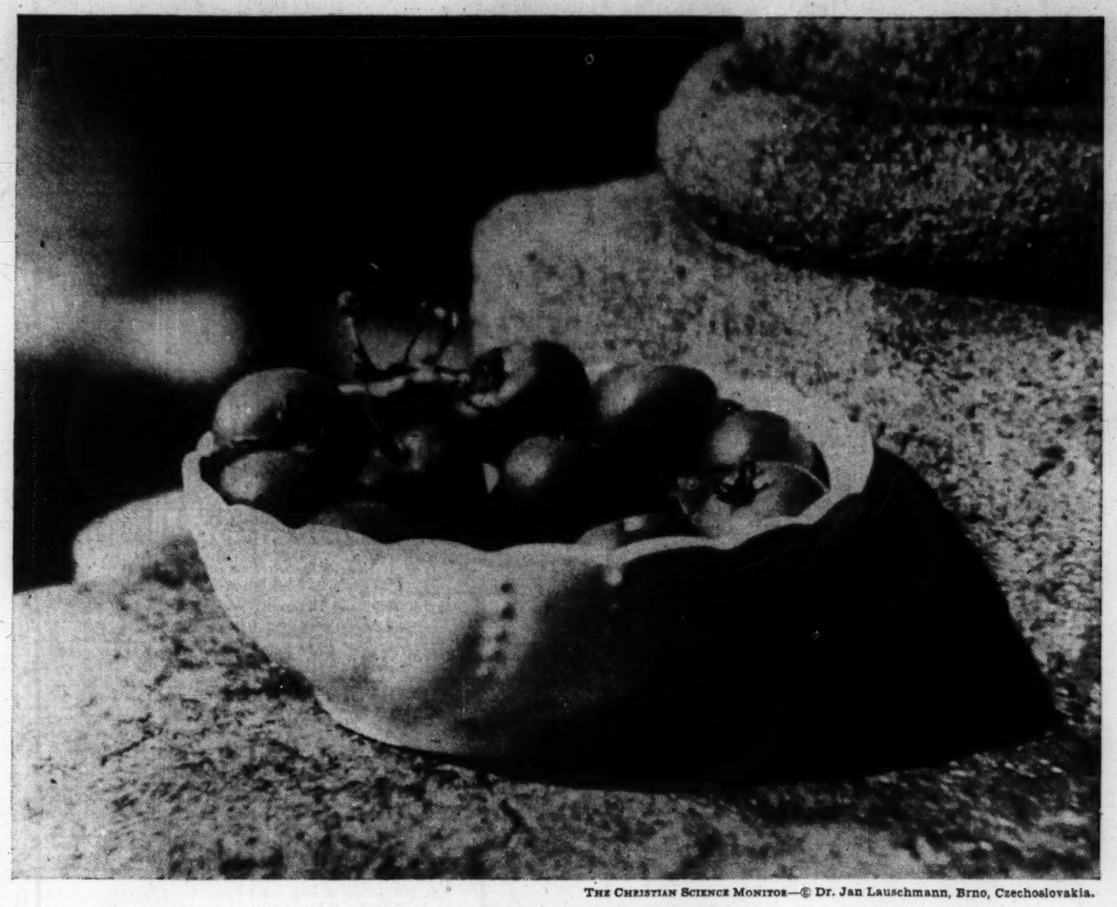
Francis Bacon's Garden

FOR gardens (speaking of those which are indeed prince-like, as we have done of buildings), the contents ought not well to be under thirty acres of ground, and to be divided into three parts; a green in the entrance, a heath, or desert, in the going forth, and the main garden in the midst, besides alleys on both sides; and I like well that four acres of ground be assigned to the green, six to the heath, four and four to either side, and twelve to the main garden. The green hath two pleasures: the one, because nothing is more pleasant to the eye than green grass kept finely shorn; the other, because it will give you a fair alley in the midst, by which you may go in front upon a stately hedge, which is to enclose the garden; but because the alley will be long, and in great heat of the year, or day, you ought not to buy the shade in the garden by going in the sun through the green, therefore you are, of either side the green, to plant a covert alley, upon carpenter's work, about twelve foot in height, by which you may go in shade into the garden. . . .

Fountains I intend to be of two natures: the one that sprinkleth or spouteth water: the other a fair recept of water of some thirty or forty foot square, but without fish, or slime or mud. For the first, the ornaments of images, gilt or of marble which are in use do well; but the main matter is so to convey the water as it never stay, either in the bowls or in the cistern. . . .

For the heath, which was the third part of our plot, I wish it to be framed as much as may be to a natural wildness. Trees I would have none in it, but some thickets made only of sweetbriar and honeysuckle, and some wild vine amongst; and the ground set with violets, strawberries, and primroses; for these are sweet, and prosper in the shade; and these to be in the heath here and there, not in any order. I like also little heaps, in the nature of mole-hills (such as are in wild heaths) to be set some with thyme, some with pinks, some with germander, that gives a good flower to the eye; some with periwinkle, some with violets, some with strawberries, some with cowslips, some with daisies, some with red roses, some with lilium convallium, some with sweet-Williams red, some with bear's foot, and the like low flowers, being withal sweet and sightly.

—From The Essays of FRANCIS BACON.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Dr. Jan Lauschmann, Brno, Czechoslovakia.

TOMATOES: *A Brilliant Patch of Rich Tone*

SOMEONE has been busy in the tomato house, where the sun, pouring through the glass, has turned the fruit from green to yellow, and from yellow to red; then, snipping the ripe fruit from the tall, straggling stems that someone has filled the bowl with color.

Warm and glossy they lie in the full heat of summer, resting for a moment or two on the stone parapet before being carried indoors, a brilliant patch of rich tone.

It is fascinating to trace the rhythmic pattern of curves so simply produced by bowl, fruit and stonework. Fascinating, too, to run one's finger over the variety of surface—the satiny skin of the fruit, the smooth, molded china, the crusted background—and to study the tonal relations of light and shade.

Dr. Lauschmann's work ever charms by its spontaneity. There is no apparent effort, no laboring after effect. One fancies him coming upon his subject by chance, drawn into the garden by the sweet warmth of the day, and attracted to the spot, not only by the splash of color, but by the contrasting elements. For there is juice in the fruit, there is weight in the solid white bowl, there is strength in the stone, all of which brings joy to an artist's heart.

Entertaining an Empress

DURING the later years of his reign Sultan Aziz received a visit from one of the remarkable women of history, and he played the part of royal host with great distinction. The visit of Eugénie to Constantinople was not the first occasion of a meeting between the sultan and the empress. Two years before, in 1867, when Aziz was in Paris, he had been entertained by Napoleon III. The building of the Suez Canal, one of the great triumphs of the nineteenth century, seemed certain to redound to the honor and glory of France. The sultan foresaw that the opening of the canal would mark an epoch in the history of the Near East, and the occasion gave him the opportunity which he desired of returning the recent hospitality of the Emperor of France. We may easily attribute to him as natural the additional motive of a wish to display to his royal guest the wonders of the Bosporus. Constantinople was then in its full beauty, and its palaces, mosques, and minarets, as well as its beautiful harbor filled with shipping, among which glided those graceful caïques, could not fail to impress the royal visitor from France. . . .

The ceremony of opening the canal was one of the great events of the nineteenth century and a real triumph both for France and for Egypt. The canal was regarded as a distinctly Napoleonic undertaking that had been especially pushed by the Empress Eugénie. Ferdinand de Lesseps was a relative of hers and a great personal friend. . . .

Eugénie sailed from France on the imperial yacht *L'Aigle*, accompanied by several warships. Before proceeding to Egypt she went to Constantinople to visit Sultan Aziz, the suzerain of Ismail Pasha. Aziz loved nothing better than the creation of artistic palaces, so what was more natural than for him to erect one for the express purpose of entertaining Eugénie? At Beylerbey in Asia, a picturesque spot near the site of the Scutari school, he built a gem of a palace, with beautiful terraced gardens rising in tiers above the Bosporus. . . .

The reception of the empress by the sultan was the last word in Oriental hospitality, and well illustrated the grandeur of the old Turkish régime. The subsequent receptions of Kaiser Wilhelm by Sultan Hamid were tawdry in comparison. As *L'Aigle* steamed up the Marmora an entire fleet of ships decked with flags went out to escort her into the harbor, where she was saluted by the booming of many cannon. The imperial yacht dropped anchor before the newly erected palace and a court caïque came out to meet her. In the boat sat Sultan Aziz himself, under a dais of red velvet decorated with gold. The sultan boarded *L'Aigle* and stepped forward to kiss the hand of the empress, but Eugénie thought that might be asking too much of a Moslem ruler, and gracefully prevented it as she thanked him for his cordial reception.

In the new palace every luxury was provided for the empress and her royal suite. The day after her arrival she paid a ceremonious visit to the *Validé Sultana*, mother of the sultan and a very important personage during the reign of Aziz. The *Validé Sultana* returned the visit with equal ceremony. The empress was then invited to witness a review of the finest regiments of the army. Although she was quite accustomed to military displays, she said that this one interested her especially, on account of the originality of the uniforms and dash of the Turkish troops. Every night during her visit the Bosporus was ablaze with colored lights; brilliant illuminations marked the sites of palaces, public buildings, kiosks, and imperial ships; the most expensive fireworks of Europe were set off to dazzle the spectators.—From "Under Five Sultans," by MARY MILLS PATRICK. (New York: Century.)

September

(Saratoga, California)

THIS is the mellow month my heart remembers
Through swift or sullen vagaries of the year—
A pausing, in the light of summer's embers,
Calm with fruition and with promise fair
Of days of blue and amber and the fine
Rewards of reminiscence and of peace;
The atmosphere of bay and weighted vine—
The rich suggestion of the year's increase.
This is the mellow month my heart remembers—
Perfume and purple of the dropping plum
And humming hills—so all the soft Septembers
Go like a ripened dream, and still they come
Smiling, unmindful of a storm's portent,
With quiet gladness and a wise content.

—ISABELLA WILKIE, in *Westward*.

Komm heraus!

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

EINE der belebendsten Bibelstellen ist die Stelle im 2. Briefe an die Korinther, wo wir ermahnt werden, uns von den Götzen abzusondern, zu bedenken, daß wir der Tempel des lebendigen Gottes sind, daß Er unser Vater ist, und daß wir Seine Söhne und Töchter sind.

Das christlich-wissenschaftliche Heilen beruht auf der Erkenntnis, daß der Mensch Gottes hier und jetzt so bestent, wie er immer bestanden hat und immer bestehen wird: geistig, vollkommen, unversehrt und gesegnet. Diese Wahrnehmung der Wahrheit über das Wesen des Menschen läßt dem erleuchteten menschlichen Bewußtsein den Menschen Gottes erscheinen. Der wahre Mensch ist der von den Mißhelligkeiten der Menschheit gänzlich getrennte, über und jenseits aller falschen Annahmen stehende unzerstörbare, unsterbliche Sohn Gottes. Er lebt, webt und hat sein Dasein in dem vollkommenen geistigen Weltall.

Was für ein herrliches erstrebenswertes Ziel: die Verwirklichung unseres vollkommenen Selbst, das frei ist von den Annahmen Vergangenheit, Gegenwart und Zukunft, die der sterbliche Sinn nicht ändern kann! Viele suchen heute irrtümlich die Macht der immergegenwärtigen Liebe in ihrer jetzigen Lage zu verwirklichen, während sie noch über eine erfolglose oder unglückliche Vergangenheit nachdenken, die nach ihrer Meinung nicht mehr gut zu machen ist und ihnen daher immer anhaften muß. Durch solches Zugeben einer nicht von Gott regierten Vergangenheit, wo Gott nicht erkannt oder Ihm nicht gehorcht wurde, kann die Heilung oft verzögert werden. Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt uns entschieden bestätigen, daß unsere wahre Wesensart nie von Alter, Fehlschlag, Begrenzung, gesellschaftlicher Stellung oder unharmonischer Umgebung beeinflußt wurde. Unser Erbe ist Herrschaft über die ganze Erde. Das Himmelreich ist hier und kann, wie Christus Jesus verhieß, jetzt in Erfahrung gebracht werden.

Aber welche Belehrung erteilt Paulus hinsichtlich dieses Erlösungsvorgangs? „Ziehet nicht am fremden Joch mit den Ungläubigen". Glaube, ein starker und fester Glaube, der allen Versuchungen der materiellen Sinne widersteht, ist das Haupterfordernis. Dieser Versuchungen sich wohl bewußt, schreibt Mary Baker Eddy in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 471): „Man sollte die Tatsachen der göttlichen Wissenschaft zugeben—wenn auch die Augenscheinlichkeit dieser Tatsachen weder vom Bösen, von der Materie noch vom materiellen Sinn gestützt wird—, weil die Augenscheinlichkeit, daß Gott und der Mensch zugleich existieren, völlig vom geistigen Sinn getragen wird". Der gehorsame Schüler stellt also entschieden in Abrede, daß sein geistiger Sinn mit dem materiellen Sinn in das gleiche Joch gespannt ist, und weigert sich, dem Augenschein des Bösen in irgend einer Gestalt oder Form zu glauben. Mrs. Eddy hat in unserer Zeit geoffenbart, daß das Böse unwirklich ist, daß es keine Macht oder Intelligenz hat, daß es eine Trugvorstellung ist und, was noch das beste ist, daß es „durch den Sinn des Guten zerstört wird" (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 311). Demgemäß fordert sie, daß „wir Glauben haben sollten, um alle Ansprüche des Bösen bekämpfen zu können, weil wir wissen, daß sie wertlos und unwirklich sind" (Wiss. und Ges., S. 529).

Wer für das Rechte zu kämpfen beginnt, muß es zuversichtlich und entschlossen tun und darf nicht ungläubig zweifeln, daß die Wahrheit als wahr bewiesen werden kann. Die Bibel belehrt uns, daß Gott nichts unmöglich ist. Der Schüler muß in erster Linie eingedenk sein, daß er aus sich selber nichts tun kann; daß sein Vater-Mutter-Gott immer gegenwärtig ist und ihm die geistige Rüstung und die geistigen Waffen gibt, die er braucht. „Ihr streitet nicht, sondern Gott".

Wie erhebend es doch ist, sich der Tatsache bewußt zu sein, daß „wir nun Gottes Kinder sind", gänzlich geistig, ohne die materiellen Fesseln eines kranken Körpers oder eines kranken Geschäfts, und daß unbefriedigende Beziehungen, zuviel oder zuwenig Ausbildung, nur menschliche Annahmen sind, aus denen wir uns herausarbeiten, die wir wie Hüllen abschütteln müssen! Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt uns nicht, daß wir unglückliche Vorkommnisse in der Vergangenheit einfach vergessen sollen. Der Schüler muß sich durch geistiges Verständnis von ihnen trennen, sich richtig aus ihnen herausarbeiten. Auf diese Art wird er von allen üblen Folgen frei, die die Vergangenheit vermeintlich für das gegenwärtige oder zukünftige Leben hat. „Wie die großen Fußspuren der Vergangenheit von den sich entwirrenden Pfaden der Gegenwart verschwinden, werden wir die Wissenschaft, die diese Veränderungen regiert, besser verstehen und unsere Füße auf festeren Grund stellen" (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 224). Was ist dieser „festere Grund" anders als das Bewußtsein der ewigen und unzerstörbaren Beziehung des Menschen zu dem lebendigen Gott?

„Lazarus, komm heraus!", rief Christus Jesus. Wenn wir durch die Christliche Wissenschaft den Ruf vernehmen lernen, aus dem Grab der Weltlichkeit herauszukommen, müssen wir die Grabtücher—hinter uns liegende Erfahrungen—abschütteln. Man muß sich nur mit seinem wahren Selbst als Kind Gottes wesenseins erklären. Der Mensch Gottes hat nie etwas anderes als Gutes empfangen oder zum Ausdruck gebracht; er ist immerdar unversehrt, glücklich, vollkommen, geistig.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Come Forth!

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE of the highly invigorating passages in Scripture is the passage in II Corinthians wherein we are bidden to come out from among idols, to remember that we are the temple of the living God, that He is our Father and we are His sons and daughters.

Christian Science healing is based on the knowledge that here and now God's man exists as he always has existed and always will exist—spiritual, perfect, whole, and blessed; and it is this perception of the truth about man's being which causes God's man to appear to inspired human consciousness. The true man is the indestructible, immortal son of God, entirely separate from the discords of mankind, above and beyond all false mental beliefs. He lives, moves, and has his being in the perfect spiritual universe.

What a glorious goal to strive for, the realization of one's perfect self, freed from the beliefs of past, present, and future which are beyond the power of mortal sense to alter! Many today are mistakenly trying to realize the power of ever present Love in their present conditions while still holding in thought an unsuccessful or unhappy past which they think is beyond redemption and must always belong to them. Through this acceptance of a past ungoverned by God, when God was not known or obeyed, healing may often be delayed. Christian Science teaches us resolutely to affirm that our true individuality has never been associated with beliefs of age, failure, limitation, social position, or inharmonious environment. Our inheritance is dominion over all the earth. The kingdom of heaven is here, to be experienced now, as Christ Jesus promised.

But what instruction does Paul give regarding this redemptive process? "Be ye not unequally yoked together with unbelievers." Faith, a stout and sturdy faith, that will resist all the temptations of the material senses, is the first requisite. Well aware of these temptations, Mary Baker Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 471), "The facts of divine Science should be admitted,—although the evidence as to these facts is not supported by evil, by matter, or by material sense,—because the evidence that God and man coexist is fully sustained by spiritual sense." Thus the obedient student resolutely denies that his spiritual sense is unequally yoked with material sense and refuses to believe the evidence of evil in any shape or form. Mrs. Eddy has revealed in this age that evil is unreal, without power or intelligence, that it is an illusion, and best of all that it "is destroyed by the sense of good" (*ibid.*, p. 311). Accordingly she tells us that "we should have faith to fight all claims of evil, because we know that they are worthless and unreal" (*ibid.*, p. 529).

One who is embarking on a fight for right must do so with confidence and determination, not unfaithfully doubting the possibility of proving Truth to be true. The Bible tells us that nothing is impossible to God. It is essential for the student to remember that he of his own self can do nothing, and that his Father-Mother God is ever present to supply him with the spiritual armaments and weapons that he needs. "The battle is not your's, but God's."

How inspiring it is to keep in mind the fact that "now are we the sons of God," wholly spiritual, with no material fetters of sick body or sick business, and that unsatisfactory relationships, too much or too little cultural development, are merely human beliefs to come out of, to be shed like husks. Christian Science does not teach one merely to forget unhappy past events; the student must separate himself, come right out from them, through spiritual understanding. Thus he will be relieved of any ill effects the past may claim to have on present or future experience. "As the crude footprints of the past disappear from the dissolving paths of the present, we shall better understand the Science which governs these changes, and shall plant our feet on firmer ground" (Science and Health, p. 224). What is this "firmer ground" but the consciousness of man's eternal and indestructible relationship with the living God?

"Lazarus, come forth," cried Christ Jesus. When we learn through Christian Science to hear the call to come forth from the grave of materiality, the graveclothes of past experiences must be thrown off. One must identify himself only with his true self, as a son of God. God's man has never received or expressed anything but good. God's man is whole, happy, perfect, spiritual always.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily, except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to
THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
This Board, as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors, comprises:
J. Roscoe Drummond, Executive Editor.
Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
Frank L. Perrin, Associate Editor

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited
Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.
The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at news stands.
Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year	$9.00	Three months	$2.25
Six months	$4.50	One month	75c

Single Copies, 5 cents
Cost of remailing Monitors:
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 14 pages, 3c; 16 to 22 pages, 4½c; 24 to 32 pages, 6c; 32 pages, 7½c.
United States: 14 pages 2c; 16 to 22 pages 3c; 24 to 30 pages, 4c; 32 pages 5c

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building Washington, D. C
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles
EUROPEAN: 2, Adelphi Terrace, London
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 59A.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
ROME: Via Fontanella di Borghese 23.
VIENNA: Reisnerstrasse 31, Vienna III.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York	500 Fifth Avenue
Detroit	3-101 General Motors Building
Chicago	333 North Michigan Avenue
Miami	1229 Ingraham Building
St. Louis	1975 Railway Exchange Building
Kansas City	405 National Fid Life Building
San Francisco	625 Market Street
Los Angeles	210 West Seventh Street
Seattle	824 Skinner Building
London	1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace
Paris	56 Faubourg St.-Honoré
Berlin	Unter den Linden 59A
Geneva	16 rue du Mont Blanc
Florence	Via Magenta 11

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisement, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS
NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago
WESTERN: 911 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles
EUROPEAN: 1 and 2 Adelphi Terrace, London

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass. U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly

Science and Health
With Key to the Scriptures
By MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard, and only textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing.

Five Styles for the Pocket

With Comprehensive Index to Marginal Headings

Students' Edition, bound in flexible (not limp) black or blue morocco, round corners, gilt edges, Oxford India Bible paper $4.00

Standard Pocket Edition, bound in black or blue morocco, limp leather lined, round corners, gilt edges, Oxford India Bible paper $5.00

Progress Edition, bound in rich autumn brown morocco, limp leather lined, round corners, gilt edges, Oxford India Bible paper $5.00

These attractive pocket editions may be purchased in any Christian Science Reading Room or orders may be sent directly to

HARRY I. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

BIBLES TO CORRESPOND with the above editions of the Christian Science textbook are supplied by The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Ada Mackenzie Ties for Lead In Ladies' Golf

Takes Medal From Diana Fishwick With Best Incoming Nine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 18—Ada Mackenzie of the Toronto Ladies Golf Club, four times winner of the Canadian ladies open golf title, won the qualifying medal for the fourth time when the 29th annual tournament got under way at the Toronto Golf Club, here yesterday. She was paired with Diana Fishwick of Great Britain as the first couple and they turned in cards of 81, four over par, but according to the ruling of the C. L. G. U. Miss Mackenzie won the medal because of her better score for the second nine.

Four players with scores of 97 had to play off for the last two places in the championship flight of 32, Miss Fishwick having previously announced her intention of playing only in the qualifying round. Of the 32 qualifiers six are from Great Britain, two from the United States and the remaining 24 from Canada, including three from western Canada.

Five members of the British international team, which defeated Canada on Saturday, will continue in the match, all of them in the upper half of the draw, while the two Americans are at opposite ends of the draw and meet the two low Canadians in the first round. The scores of the qualifiers:

	Out	In	Tot
Diana Fishwick, N. Foreland, Eng.	39	42	81
Ada MacKenzie, Toronto Ladies	42	39	81
Margery Kirkham, Montreal	41	42	83
Molly Gourlay, Camberley, Heath, England	43	40	83
Diana Plumpton, Frinton-on-Sea, England	43	41	84
Mrs. F. J. Mulqueen, Toronto Golf	44	41	85
Mrs. Alec Gold, Saunton, Eng.	44	41	85
Mrs. A. B. Darling, Whitlock, Montreal	44	41	85
Mrs. W. G. Fraser, Royal Ottawa	44	42	86
Mrs. J. B. Walker, Island Malahidi, Ireland	43	44	87
Mrs. C. B. Ford, Vancouver	45	42	87
Mrs. Joseph Dagenais, Laval, Montreal	48	40	88
Mrs. Roy H. Horne, Edmonton	46	44	90
Doris Chambers, Wirral, Eng.	44	47	91
Evelyn Mills, Royal Ottawa	49	42	91
Mrs. Ronald Holmes, Toronto Golf	44	47	91
Isobel Peppall, Lambton, Toronto	50	42	92
Mrs. John Arends, Detroit	47	45	92
Mrs. H. W. Soper, Kanawaki, Montreal	45	47	92
Maude Smith, Toronto Golf	47	46	93
Mrs. M. B. Harbough, Willoughby, Ohio	47	46	93
Mrs. T. J. Agar, Mississauga, Toronto	45	48	93
Mrs. E. W. Whittington, Toronto Golf	47	47	94
Mrs. George Coats, Troon, Scotland	50	45	95
Mary Hunter, Glendale, Hamilton	48	47	95
Mrs. R. K. Bealrsto, St. Charles, Winnipeg	47	48	95
Mrs. C. H. Shuttleworth, Dundah Valley	46	49	95
Mrs. S. G. Bennett, Lambton, Toronto	47	48	95
Mrs. R. W. Goulnlock, Toronto Golf	49	47	96
Mrs. B. A. Clarke, Mississauga, Toronto	47	49	96
Mrs. Sidney Jones, Toronto Golf	50	46	96
Mrs. C. S. Eddis, Rosedale, Toronto	49	48	97
Lorna Blackburn, Royal Ottawa	48	49	97
Kitty Gordon, Toronto Golf	50	47	97
Mrs. George Stanley, Thornhill, Toronto	47	50	97

Three New Records In Outboard Races

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18 (AP)—Three new world mile records, two in the amateur division, and one in the professional section, were established yesterday in the time trials, the concluding events of the national outboard championship regatta on the Schuylkill River.

Tommy Tyson, Philadelphia, first broke the Class A amateur record, making an average of 45.868 miles an hour. The former record stood at 44.291. On his first try he made 45.091. Then Clinton Ferguson, Waban, Mass., moved the figures up to 45.229, and then Tyson scored with 45.868 which Ferguson could not better.

Sammy Crooks, Rumson, N. J., amateur, established a mark of 23.843 m. p. h. for the midget class. The old record was 26.71.

Earl Vincent, Tulsa, Okla., professional, drove his Class C boat to an average speed of 54.136 m. p. h., breaking the former figures of 53.647.

Horace Tennes, Chicago, the new Class F amateur champion, just missed breaking the world record in his class. He made 58.158 m. p. h. The present record is 58.82.

English Swimmers Win Bologna Trophy For Fifth Straight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA — For the fifth consecutive year, English swimmers have won the international speed swimming contest for the "Bologna" Trophy. In this year's match here, recently, the home swimmers totaled 28 points against the 25 of Scotland and 17 of Wales. J. C. P. Besford, England, set up a British record when he won the 150-yard back-stroke race for men in 1m. 44.4s. This time beat by .2ss. the record that he himself set up at Manchester last year. He had the satisfaction of defeating W. Francis, Scotland, his conqueror in the recent British Empire Games.

100-Meter Freestyle—Won by M. R. Chassels, Scotland; M. Y. French-Williams, England, second; W. Capon, Wales, third. Time—1m. 14.6s.

100-Meter Freestyle (Women)—Won by E. Hughes, England; A. Horspool, Wales, second; J. McDowall, Scotland, third. Time—1m. 14.6s.

150-Yard Backstroke—Won by J. C. P. Besford, England; W. Francis, Scotland, second; G. Huxtable, Wales, third. Time—1m. 44.4s. (British record).

150-Yard Backstroke (Women)—Won by E. Glover, England; E. V. Davies, Wales, second; M. Hamilton, Scotland, third. Time—2m. 2.8s.

200-Meter Breaststroke—Won by N. Hamilton, Scotland; J. G. Davies, England, second; A. H. Salmon, Wales, third. Time—3m. 5.4s.

200-Meter Breaststroke (Women)—Won by Margery Hinton, England; J. McCallum, Scotland, second; E. Perkins, Wales, third. Time—3m. 24s.

400-Meter Freestyle—Won by Norman Wainwright, England; A. Robertson, Scotland, second; A. H. Davies, Wales, third. Time—5m. 27.2s.

400-Meter Freestyle (Women)—Won by Beatrice Wolstenholme, England, E. Browning, Wales, second; P. Steel, Scotland, third. Time—6m. 7.6s.

400-Meter Medley Relay—Won by Scotland; Wales, second; England, disqualified. Time—4m. 50.2s.

400-Meter Medley Relay (Women)—Won by England; Scotland, second; Wales, third. Time—5m. 44.4s.

A water-polo match between England and Scotland was won by the former at a score of 6 goals to 0. This fixture was inaugurated in 1890 and 24 matches have now been played. England has been victorious 21 times and Scotland thrice. English goals total 122, Scottish total 30.

The Bologna Trophy was put up for competition by the combined swimming associations of England, Scotland and Wales. It came into their possession through the agency of Joyce Cooper (England), E. V. Davies (Wales), Ellen King (Scotland), and Miss Laverty (England). These four, representing Great Britain, were victorious in a women's team race at Bologna, Italy, on the occasion of the European championships in 1927. Three British countries therefore had a share in winning the massive prize, and it was subsequently decided that an inter-country speed swimming competition should be instituted and the trophy awarded annually to the country winning most events. The matches are held alternately in Scotland, England and Wales. Five events for each sex constituted the program and the scores prior to this year have been:

1929, at Paisley, Scotland—England, 19 points; Scotland, 17.

1930, at Nelson, England—England 34 points; Scotland, 24; Wales 14.

1931, at Rhyl, Wales—England, 36 points; Scotland, 23; Wales, 13.

1933, at Dunfermline, Scotland—England, 32 points; Scotland, 27; Wales, 13.

(The contest does no take place in years when the Olympic Games are held).

Stanford Student Wins From Roderich Menzel

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 18 (AP)—In unexpectedly close play in which several favorites were given bad scares, Roderich Menzel, high ranking Czechoslovakian star, was eliminated in the first round of the Pacific Southwest tennis championship yesterday.

A Californian collegian, John R. Law, Stanford University, turned the trick, winning from the invader, 6—4, 2—6, 6—4.

Lester R. Stoefen, Los Angeles, Wilmer L. Allison Jr., world's doubles champion, runnerup to Frederick J. Perry in the national singles and Wilmer M. Hines, seeded No. 8 in the tournament, all underwent unusually hard first-round struggles.

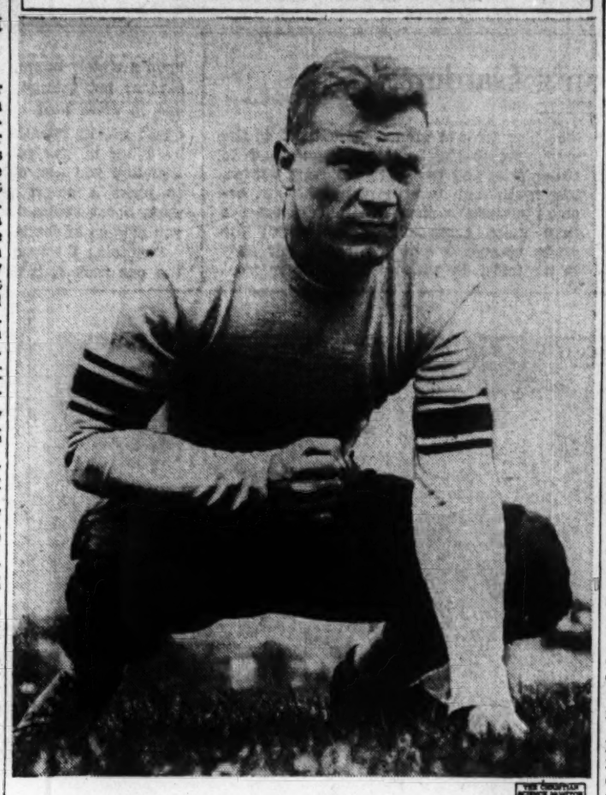
Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	60	29	.674
Seattle	49	38	.563
Hollywood	47	39	.547
Missions	46	41	.529
San Francisco	47	42	.528
Oakland	40	49	.449
Portland	31	55	.360
Sacramento	31	58	.348

Results Sept. 17

No games scheduled.

Will Lead the Wildcats



Capt. Albert P. Kawal '33, Northwestern University Football Team.

Big Ten Conference Football Camps Expect Better Elevens

By Clarence A. Bush

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 18—Better teams are expected in most of the Big Ten football camps this fall. This is usually the case before the first games are played of course and betterment would still leave some teams a long way from championship ranking. On the other hand, there is one team which does not expect to be so good, but even so remains much stronger in prospects than most of its rivals.

This eleven with reduced hopes is being assembled by University of Michigan, champion or co-champion for four years. Looking at the all-America stars lost by graduation, the casual observer might be inclined to shed a tear for Coach Harry G. Kipke. There is C. J. Bernard '34, center; F. M. Wistert '34, tackle; F. L. Petoskey '34, end, and Herman Everhardus '34, halfback, of the all-America variety.

In addition to these the Wolverines lost Capt. S. E. Fay '34, quarterback, and the veteran guards, C. M. Savage '34 and John F. Kowalik '34. A fine bunch of men to lose, but skeptical rivals say they are simply making way for other men just as good who were kept back by seniority, or sophomores coming along who will make up a team as good as anybody else in the Big Ten can assemble.

Has Formidable Record

For Michigan down the years has built up a formidable record, and even in admittedly off years is better than most. Coach Kipke had a squad of 50 at his first practice sessions, with J. M. Rejeczi '35 at fullback, W. W. Renner '34 at quarterback, and W. F. Ward '35 at end, three players whom any rival coach would consider the nucleus of title aspirations. Others who looked like regular prospects were Gerald Ford '35 at end, Capt. Thomas D. Austin '35 and Willard H. Hildebrand '35, tackles, Michael Malashevick '36, end, and the halfbacks, Howard Triplehorn '36, and R. D. Oliver '35. This by no means indicates the prospective first string, as a number of these will no doubt be replaced by flashier sophomores.

Losses by graduation probably will effect Purdue University much more than Michigan. Coach Noble Kizer faces the task of building a winning team from promising, but inexperienced material. The loss of 28 seniors left the Boilermaker with 10 major lettermen. Of that number only four are considered "regulars." Sixty Boilermakers answered Coach Kizer's call. Eighteen seniors, 21 juniors, and 33 sophomores will make up the squad.

The 1934 team will be built around four men. Duane Purvis '35, all-America halfback of the 1933 season, and his touchdown twin, E. J. Carter '35, also a halfback will be the nucleus of the backfield. Working with them will be D. D. Nerriello '35 at quarterback and G. F. Basker '35 at fullback. Capt. C. D. Heldt '35, tackle, and E. J. Skoronski '36, center, are the regulars providing the framework for the line.

There seems to be some cause for expecting University of Iowa to be the most improved eleven, as it was surprisingly strong toward the end of last season. In addition, Coach O. M. Solem has in his squad of 50 the most promising Hawkeye sophomore group in recent years. The team lost Joseph J. Laws '34, quarterback, and F. W. Schammel '34, guard, considered of all-Conference caliber, and T. W. Moore '35, center.

Despite the absence of Laws, however, the Hawkeye backfield gives promise of being one of the best in the conference this fall. R. C. Crayne '36, 190-pound fullback of Fairfield, Iowa; Capt. R. J. Fisher '35, half or quarterback, 185 pounds, and Dwight Hoover '36, halfback, 190 pounds, will be back for the positions they played regularly during 1933.

Seven returning major "I" men assure Iowa of a good line this fall, save possibly at the ends, where the Hawkeyes were so noticeably weak last season. They are: B. A. Page '35, 155 pounds, end; William Secl '36, 200-pound guard; F. F. Radloff '35, 182-pound tackle; G. P. Foster '35, 204, tackle; J. A. Gallagher '36, 192, guard; W. H. Hash '35, 190, guard, and L. E. Hoffman '36, 235, tackle.

Only Three Regular Linemen

Inexperience is a major handicap and weight is one of the principal assets of the University of Wisconsin football squad of 60 from which Dr. C. W. Spears, head coach, faces the task of developing a contender. Only three regulars returned to the line, including Mario Pacetti '35, who has played a steady game for two years. W. D. Millar '36, tackle who developed rapidly after transfer from the backfield, and J. S. Bender '35, captain, who won a regular place late in the season. Coach Spears, however, has a promising squad of big sophomores and reserve linemen.

In the backfield the chief problem lies in the development of a fast running back who can kick, pass and carry the ball. T. K. Fontaine '35 and C. R. Strain '35, who reëntered the University after a years' absence, are the most experienced of the backfield candidates but are confronted by several rugged new aspirants.

Northwestern University, with 62 candidates, hopes for a more potent attack than it developed at any time last season. The Wildcats, led by Coach R. E. Hanley, take on a more ambitious schedule than their usual supply of reserves warrants, and as a result what looks like a good team goes moribund on the offensive. Coach Hanley has hopes of better generalship with George D. Potter '35 back in the fold after a years' absence.

Development of ends is the biggest problem in the line. Harry W Leeper '34 has been shifted from halfback to right end to bolster this department. George W. Wilson '37 is regarded as one of the leading end candidates. Seven candidates will seek the left-end job vacated by the graduation of Edgar Manske '34, an all-Conference star. Verne Anderson '36 and Henry Longfellow '36, juniors, and William Henderson '35 are the leading prospects for the position.

Minnesota, Ohio State, Illinois, Chicago and Indiana prospects will be summarized in another preview next Tuesday.

Gosport Celebrates

GOSPORT, Eng., Sept. 18 (AP)—This village, home of the British America's Cup challenger, went wild with joy last night at the news of Endeavour's victory over the American yacht, Rainbow. The entire population turned out to hear the result of the second race. When Endeavour's win was announced, there was a wild outburst of cheering. Both the yacht and Tom Sopwith, its skipper, came in for applause. The workmen who built the Endeavour then led the crowd in three hearty cheers for Harold S. Vanderbilt, skipper of the Rainbow. Everybody in Gosport is more or less a yacht expert, and it was generally agreed that Endeavour sailed a fine race.

Crowder Blanks Yankees Before Capacity Crowd

Detroit's Lead Increased to 6½ Games—Boston Rookie Stars

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	93	49	.655
New York	87	56	.608
Cleveland	76	66	.535
Boston	71	71	.500
St. Louis	63	78	.447
Washington	62	78	.443
Philadelphia	61	78	.439
Chicago	51	88	.367

Results Sept. 17

Detroit 3, New York 0.
Boston 3, St. Louis 0.
Washington 13, Cleveland 6.
Philadelphia 9, Chicago 4.

Alvin Crowder, the veteran right-hander signed by the Detroit Tigers when he was cast adrift by Washington, shut out the New York Yankees with six hits yesterday before a capacity crowd at Navin Field and enabled his mates to increase their lead in the American League baseball race to 6½ games over these same Yanks. It was the opener of a four-game series and was witnessed by 36,211 spectators, who filled every available space in the Detroit park. The victory practically assured the Tigers of the pennant, although the Yankees are still in the running mathematically.

Crowder held the struggling Yankees to six hits, three of them of the infield variety One, Tony Lazzeri's double into the overflow crowd in center field, would have been caught under ordinary circumstances. Crowder struck out five men and was never in serious trouble. Vernon Gomez, ace left-hander of the Yankee staff, seeking his twenty-sixth victory, was given his fifth defeat instead. The Tigers made eight hits off his delivery during the first six innings. Gomez had previously beaten the Bengals four times.

The Tigers were off to a fast start in the first inning when a single by Fox, White's sacrifice, Gehringer's infield hit and Greenberg's single to center scored a run. That was all Crowder needed, but two more crossed home plate before Gomez left the box, one in the third and another in the sixth.

George "Lefty" Hockette, until recently a member of the Kansas City Club of the American Association, made his début with the Boston Red Sox yesterday and pitched sensational baseball. He limited the St. Louis Browns to two hits—a single by Grube in the eighth inning and another by Bejma in the ninth—and saw only one man reach second base. The Red Sox hit hard behind him, Mel Almada leading the attack with a double and two singles. Roy Johnson hit for three bases.

Eric McNair hit two home runs yesterday, each with two mates on base, and enabled the Philadelphia Athletics to score a 9-to-4 triumph over the Chicago White Sox. McNair's first came in the opening inning and his second in the ninth. Hugo Klaerner, a rookie, was pitching for the White Sox both times. Mahaffey pitched the last five innings for the winners and gets credit for the victory.

With their lineup full of rookies, the Washington Senators made 21 hits yesterday and defeated the Cleveland Indians, 13 to 6. Diggs, an 18-year-old sandlot pitcher who was making his big league début, scattered eight hits over the nine innings. Susko, recruit first baseman, made five hits for the Senators and accounted for six runs. Averill and Weiland hit homers for the losers. The scores by innings:

At Detroit

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	x	3	9	0
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	2

Batteries—Crowder and Hayworth; Gomez, Murphy and Jorgens. Losing pitcher—Gomez. Umpires—Dinneen, McGowan, Ormsby and Moriarty. Time—2h. 12m.

At St. Louis

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	11	1
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0

Batteries—Hockette and R. Ferrell; Hadley, Wells and Grube. Losing pitcher—Hadley. Umpires—Geisel and Kolls. Time—1h. 35m.

At Chicago

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	—	9	10	1
Chicago	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	—	4	7	3

Batteries—Cascarella, Mahaffey and Hayes; Klaerner and Calthamer. Winning pitcher—Mahaffey. Umpires—Summers and Hildebrand. Time—1h. 50m

At Cleveland

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	5	1	0	3	2	1	0	0	1	—13	21	0
Cleveland	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	2	— 6	8	4

Batteries—Diggs and Phillips; Hildebrand, Weiland, Bean, C. Brown and Brenzel, Garbark. Losing pitcher—Hildebrand. Umpires—Owens and Donnelly. Time—2h. 12m.

Miss Dean Wins Title

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18 (AP)—Eunice Dean, San Antonio, Texas, played a keen chopping and slicing game to defeat Helen Pederson, 18-year-old Stamford, Conn., girl, and capture the Philadelphia district women's grass-court tennis championship in straight sets yesterday. The scores were 6—3, 6—2. Miss Dean succeeds Joan C. Ridley of England. Playing on a rain-soaked court, the Texan completely dominated her encounter with Miss Pederson, who recently won the girls' national tennis crown. After losing the first two games, Miss Pederson never showed the aggressiveness that had carried her past the second seeded player, Cecelia Riegel of Philadelphia, in the semifinal round.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	88	53	.624
St. Louis	84	56	.600
Chicago	80	58	.580
Boston	71	68	.511
Pittsburgh	68	67	.504
Brooklyn	61	77	.442
Philadelphia	50	85	.370
Cincinnati	50	88	.362

Results Sept. 17

All games postponed.

Rival Skippers On America's Cup Race

By the Associated Press

Newport, R. I., Sept. 18

HERE'S what the rival skippers had to say after the first test for the America's Cup:

T. O. M. Sopwith, Endeavour: "We are naturally very happy. It was one of the grandest races I ever had. We have got to have at least three more of them and whoever wins, it will have been worth while coming over."

Harold S. Vanderbilt, Rainbow: "We had too many minor accidents. Rainbow behaved as well as we expected. There was a nasty short sea, but not much wind."

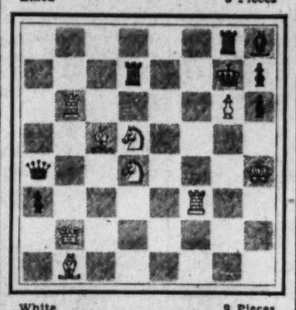
Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Problem No. 1653

By R. Buchner

Black 8 Pieces



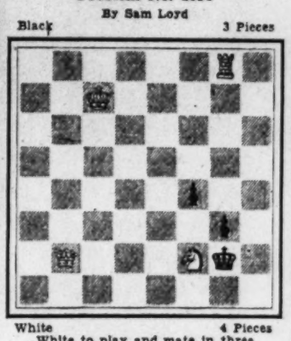
White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(First prize, twenty-first tourney, II Problema)

Problem No. 1654

By Sam Loyd

Black 3 Pieces



White 4 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
A truly great Loyd puzzle!

Solutions to Problems

No. 1651. Q-R3

No. 1652.
1. Kt-B7 PxR
2. P-B4
1. ——— RxR
2. R-K4 or RxP
1. ——— Kt-B, etc
2. RxPch
1. ——— PxKtP
2. R(K6)xR
1. ——— others
2. Kt-Q6

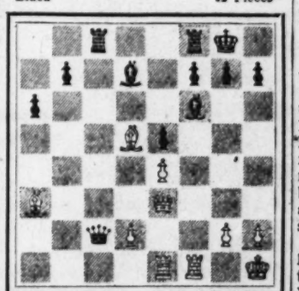
End-Game No. 217. White wins: 1 B-Kch, K-R4; 2 P-Kt4ch, K-R3; 3 K-B6, K-R2; 4 P-Kt5, K-R; 5 B-B3, K-R2; 6 B-Kt2, K-R; 7 P-Kt6, PxP; 8 KxP mate.

End-Games

This is the position of the start of the final combination in a game won by Spielmann from H. Gebhard in Munich, 1926. The third move is the one most likely to escape attention.

End-Game No. 218

Black 12 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

White to play and win

Notes

Capt. Jose J. Araiza, Mexican champion, announced at the Syracuse tournament that an international tournament will be held at Mexico City early in December. Eight Mexican players, including himself and Carlos Torre, who retired from chess after a meteoric ascent to mastership some six or seven years ago, will participate together with the following, who have been invited: Fine, Dake, H. Steiner, Reinfeld, Denker, Dr. Seitz and Dr. Tartakower.

The success of Reshevsky in the Chicago and Syracuse tournaments makes the announcement that he and Kashdan are arranging a 20-game match for a purse of $1000 particularly timely. To raise this fund, it is planned to play in a number of different clubs and cities, at a rate of $50 and expenses a game. Kashdan's fine record in European competition, where he held his own with the best, and Reshevsky's success against the best American players indicate a high order of chess; and a keen struggle for superiority, that should stimulate club interest the country over, should result.

The central Pennsylvania championship, just concluded in Hotel Bethlehem, Bethlehem, has been won by H. V. Hesse with a score of 6—0. L. Buck was second.

Reshevsky and Kashdan were the only undefeated players in the Syracuse tournament; but Kashdan drew seven games, with Reshevsky, Fine, Dake, Kupchik, Steiner, Santasiere and Dr. Sietz, while Reshevsky drew only four, with Kashdan, Fine, Kupchik and Reinfeld. Dake and Fine tied for third and fourth. Fine lost to Horowitz and Denker and drew with Reshevsky, Kashdan, Kupchik and Dake, while Dake lost to Reshevsky and Denker and drew with Kashdan, Fine, Kupchik and Steiner. Kupchik was fifth, with only a single loss, to Horowitz, and draws with Reshevsky, Kashdan, Fine, Dake, Steiner, Monticelli and Santasiere. From this, it will be seen that the final standing of the players named depended upon their scores against the field. Their games with each other were all drawn save for Reshevsky's defeat of Dake.

Here are three of Reshevsky's victories, two of them decided "breaks," in that the losers made early blunders. But there is a saying in chess that luck always favors the better player!

Queen's Pawn Game

Reshevsky White	Araiza Black	Reshevsky White	Araiza Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	18 Q-B4	QxP
2 P-QB4	P-K3	19 Kt-B7	Kt-Q6
3 Kt-KB3	P-QKt3	20 Q-Q2	BxKt
4 P-KKt3	B-Kt2	21 KtxR	P-B5
5 B-Kt2	B-Kt5ch	22 Kt-Kt6	P-Q4
6 B-Q2	Q-K2	23 BxB	QxB
7 Castles	BxB	24 Q-K3	Q-R4
8 QxB	P-Q3	25 P-B3	R-K
9 Q-B2	P-B4	26 Q-Q2	Q-K4
10 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	27 KtxRP	P-Q5
11 QR-Q	CastlesKR	28 P-QKt3	Kt-Q4
12 P-Q5	PxP	29 PxP	KKt-B5
13 PxP	Kt-QKt5	30 PxKt	KtxP
14 Q-Kt3	P-QR4(a)	31 K-R	Q-KKt4
15 P-QR3	P-R5	32 QR-K	R-K6
16 Q-B4	P-QKt4	33 R-KKt	Q-K4
17 KtxKtP	BxP	34 RxR	Resigns

(a) This whole Q-side demonstration proves faulty.

Queen's Pawn Game

Reshevsky White	Horowitz Black	Reshevsky White	Horowitz Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	9 B-Q2	B-Kt5
2 P-QB4	P-K3	10 R-QKt	BxBch
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	11 QxB	QxQch
4 Kt-B3	P-B4	12 KxQ	P-QKt3
5 PxQP	KtxP	13 B-Kt5ch	B-Q2
6 P-K4	KtxKt	14 KR-QB	P-B3(a)
7 PxKt	PxP	15 R-B8ch	Resigns
8 PxP	Q-R4ch		

(a) A blunder. White has a slight advantage in the position, however.

Queen's Pawn Game

Reshevsky White	Santasiere Black	Reshevsky White	Santasiere Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	11 Q-B2	B-B4
2 P-QB4	P-KKt3	12 P-K4	R-K
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	13 QR-Q	P-K4(a)
4 Kt-B3	B-Kt2	14 KtxP	QxP
5 P-K3	Castles	15 KtxB	KtxKt
6 Q-Kt3	P-B3	16 B-Kt5	Q-B4
7 B-Q2	PxP	17 BxKKt	BxB
8 BxP	QKt-Q2	18 Kt-Kt	BxP
9 CastlesKR	Kt-Kt3	19 BxKt	Q-K4
10 B-K2	B-K3	20 R-Q7	Resigns

(a) This is unsound. Black should prepare P-K4 with KKt-Q2, for example.

Cleveland Amateurs Win

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Sept. 18 (AP)—The Cleveland Rosenblums captured the championship of the National Amateur Baseball Federation yesterday by taking both games of a doubleheader from Birmingham, Ala., 12 to 3 and 5 to 0.

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes

Sports Editor

A Real Golf Champion

NO MATTER what may be said regarding the merits or demerits of the two 18-hole match-play rounds which were substituted for a 36-hole qualifying round in this year's United States amateur golf championship tournament, there is one thing certain and that is that it produced a champion fully worthy of the name. It was back in 1929 that W. Lawson Little Jr. first attracted national attention, when he became the man who beat the man who beat Bobby Jones at Pebble Beach, Calif. After that he did not attract much attention until this year when he attained international fame by making the United States Walker Cup team and then winning the British amateur championship with one of a record-breaking display of golf in the final round. Now he is not only holder of the British and United States amateur titles, equaling the record of Harold H. Hilton in 1911 and Bobby Jones in 1930, but he is entitled to be known as the amateur golf champion of the world.

And What About David Goldman?

It is impossible to pass up the playing of David Goldman. Taking part in his first national championship, he certainly covered himself with glory. Meeting such a brilliant golfer as Little in the final round, he faced a difficult problem. He played good golf, but could not equal the perfection of his opponent's play. When a player is only five strokes over par for 18 holes and is 5 down, he is losing not because his own game is bad but because his opponent's is super-good, and it is to his credit that he did not lose the match by a bigger margin than 8 and 7. With more experience and practice he should go far in the game.

18 vs. 36-Hole Matches

There has been much discussion over the relative merits of the 18 and 36-hole matches in the national championship. There were six 18-hole matches and three 36-hole ones, and it is interesting to note that in both the semifinal-round matches and the final-round one—the three that were played at 36 holes—the same player would have won had the match ended at the eighteenth. All in all, we believe that the new system worked very well, and we predict that if there is any change made next year, or in future years, it will be to make the two semifinal-round matches 18 holes and leave the final as the only one over the longer route.

Endeavour Takes the Lead

It was surprising to note the pleasure with which the announcement that Endeavour had won the first race for the America's Cup was received yesterday. Even the most patriotic of American citizens were among those who were expressing the deepest satisfaction. Skipper Sopwith and his amateur crew certainly did a fine piece of work and well deserved the victory. That the Endeavour is a very fast yacht was also conclusively proven and it is evident that Skipper Vanderbilt is going to have his hands full in the races which are to come.

Endeavour Wins In Record Time

(Continued from Page 1)

a few repairs and care for an injured sailor who recovered sufficiently to resume his place on deck.

The course was 15 miles to the windward and return, 30 miles, and the yachts were sent away at 11:55 a. m., with Endeavour slightly in the lead on the starboard tack; but Rainbow in a good position on the challenger's weather quarter. In the first five minutes, however, Endeavour drew away far enough to back wind Rainbow, and six minutes after the start, Vanderbilt tacked to port, Sopwith following immediately.

Rainbow Moves Out

The board was held for 40 minutes with Rainbow, although somewhat to leeward, ranging out ahead and then tacking to starboard to meet Endeavour. Once across the challenger's bow, Rainbow was swung round to port and gained a commanding position, Endeavour soon broke away, followed by Rainbow and for 47 minutes they held the starboard tack.

With the mark three miles away, Rainbow, at 1:28 p. m., went round to port and headed for the turn. Endeavour held on for nearly a minute and when she tacked she was well to weather of Rainbow's wake. As it turned out Rainbow had tacked a trifle too soon and had to be pinched to make the buoy, while Endeavour came for it with all sails drawing and gaining so fast on the defender that there was only 18 seconds difference as they wore round the mark, Rainbow being timed at 1h. 59m. 25s. and Endeavour at 1h. 59m. 44s.

Both gybed promptly on rounding, and Rainbow at once luffed Endeavour 100 yards off the course before squaring away and breaking out her parachute spinnaker. Endeavour had hers drawing a minute and a half later, the sail being a large double luff affair, with a row of holes down the middle. On Saturday when this sail was tried the wind was too light to fill it out. Yesterday it bulged out almost immediately and was the principal factor in sending Endeavour into the lead at 2:17, or 18 minutes after the turn, for the first time in the race.

Vanderbilt Tries Tacking

Endeavour ran passed Rainbow so fast that Vanderbilt gave up all hope of catching her by straight sailing down the wind and taking in his spinnaker, broke out a genoa jib and starting on a long leeward tack well off the course. Beating to leeward has long been a favorite move by Vanderbilt and he held so far off that when he gybed Rainbow, she was more than a mile away from Endeavour, but not necessarily that distance astern. The next leeward tack by Rainbow took her across Endeavour's wake, less than half a mile astern.

Sopwith, however, had anticipated the move by heaving his Genoa up in stops, and when Rainbow gybed for the finish line, then two miles away, he gybed Endeavour also and reached for the committee boat under mainsail and big jib. Rainbow fell back a bit through the tearing of the foot of her spinnaker and sailed the last mile under the same canvas as Endeavour.

The reception accorded Endeavour as she swept across the finish line was one of the most tumultuous in the history of cup racing. Every one of the 200 yachts and passenger steamers whistled long and loud, with the President of the United States leading in the cheering. An hour later when she came up to her moorings in Brenton's Cove there was a reception by the shore stations tugs and other commercial craft at the wharves.

But Rainbow was not forgotten and led by the flagship Corsair, the fleet gave the loser a warm salute as she finished. At no time during the race did the breeze run above 15 knots and at times it fell to 12; but it held remarkably true and there were no complaints by either skipper. The summary:

Course, windward and leeward, 30 miles; wind, south southeast, 14 knots. Start, 10:55 a. m. (E. S. T.).

	15 Miles	Finish Time	Elapsed Time
Endeavour	12:59:43	2:38:44	3:43:44
Rainbow	12:59:25	2:40:53	3:45:53

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	85	64	.570
Columbus	85	68	.556
Milwaukee	82	70	.539
Louisville	78	74	.519
Indianapolis	77	75	.507
Toledo	68	84	.447
St. Paul	67	84	.444
Kansas City	65	88	.425

Results Sept. 17

No games played.

Sunbeam Is Winner Of Star Class Race

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 18 (AP)—Matching wind and tide in heavy sailing weather, with a fine display of skippering, H. E. Heislahn of New York brought his Sunbeam over the finish line a winner yesterday in the third race to determine the 1934 international star boat championship. The Andiamo III of Central Long Island Sound was second and Jupiter, New Orleans, third.

The victory moved the Sunbeam into fifth-place standing among the 15 racers seeking international honors. The "By C," which H. F. Beardslee of Newport Harbor, Balboa, Calif., piloted into victories in the first two races, retained its point standing lead as the result of a fourth-place finish yesterday. The "By C" has accumulated 42 points.

International League Playoff

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester	3	1	.750
Toronto	4	3	.571
Newark	3	4	.429
Albany	1	3	.250

Results Sept. 17

Rochester 7, Albany 4.
Toronto 2, Newark 0.

Leafs Reach Final

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 18 (AP)—The Toronto Maple Leafs fought their way into the final round of the International League's playoffs last night, by defeating the Newark Bears, league champions, 2 to 0, in the seventh and deciding game of their semifinal series.

Wings Need One More

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 18 (AP)—Rochester's Red Wings today were within one game of a berth in the International League's playoff finals. For the third time in four games, the Red Wings trimmed the Albany Senators last night, 7 to 4, and now need to win only one more decision to gain the right to face Toronto, conqueror of Newark's league champions, in the finals. The fifth game of the series will be played here tonight. Unless Rochester wins, the teams will return to Rochester for the final two games, if that many are necessary.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New Orleans	94	28	.659
Chattanooga	84	34	.564
Memphis	42	38	.525
Nashville	41	39	.513
Atlanta	40	41	.494
Knoxville	36	43	.456
Little Rock	32	46	.410
Birmingham

Today in Greater Boston
(Continued from Page 1)

lic in May, instead of late in the summer.

2. Boston will be able to chart its financial course three months earlier.

3. The city will no longer be committed to expenditures already made under the present provision that departments may, before the passage of the budget in April, spend up to one-third of the previous year's appropriations.

The Mayor took occasion to warn that rigid economies must be obtained. He pointed to probability of a higher state tax, to a probable $5,000,000 levy for salary restorations and told the department heads to cut until they reached the irreducible minimum."

Election

Point Counter Point

"Pleasant little disputes," was the term applied last night by Mayor Curley to the mutual interchange of character sketches between himself and the Ely-Walsh-Cole group.

Samples: Said General Cole, "Curley is engaged in an attempt to buy the electorate in Boston."

Said Senator Walsh, "I ask you—do the Democrats of this State intend thanking James M. Curley for his bolt of the Al Smith ticket by electing him Governor?"

Meanwhile, Governor Ely said nothing, despite the fact that all political eyes were looking dotted lines in his direction. He gave no confirmation of the rumor that he would not support Mr. Curley if the latter were nominated, because Curley had failed to explain alleged discrepancies in his personal income and expenses. But since the Governor is always quick with denials where justified, many interpreted his silence to hit at confirmation.

Ceremony

The Soldier Poet in Boston

The hero of Shanghai, General Tsai-Kai, leader of the famous 19th Route Army, today visited Mayor Mansfield at City Hall. General Tsai, slim and youthful looking, seemed far distant from the flames of Shanghai, where he made Chinese history by standing off the Japanese.

The General discussed possibilities of bringing Boston and the Orient closer together, the possibility of awakening the sleeping giant that is China and finding national prestige, now dissipated in factional warfare.

The General invited the Mayor to the grand banquet to be held in the General's honor by the Chinese Masonic Association at the Hotel Statler tonight. Chinatown in Boston has given devout recognition to the "hero of Shanghai"; flags and bunting have bedecked the narrow, little streets, with their filagreed houses. Noted men of the Occident have likewise done the general honor, that warrior who on the shambles of the battle field often quoted poetry of futile beauty.

Recovery

Winter Relief Prepared

In the cool of evening off Newport, when the Endeavour and the Rainbow have furled their wings, a figure is reported to be working by ship's lantern on the manuscript of a radio speech. The President, it is said, will probably tell "his friends" that the time has come for a permanent federal relief organization—to put an end to the distress that has come from inept and gaping efforts.

In Massachusetts, as elsewhere, the ERA today acted in anticipation of the President's speech, and took three specific moves toward preparing for well-spread relief during the winter.

Twelve ERA commissaries were announced for speedy opening in Boston, where clothing and food—very likely new beef from parched western plains—will be distributed free of charge to ERA workers whose pay is inadequate to their family needs.

Last, but not least, the largest single ERA project—a $540,000 water filtration plant at Wenham Lake for Salem and Beverly—was approved for construction during the next eight months.

* * *

Housing Drive Invades

"Slums?" repeated certain Boston officials not long ago, "Slums? In Boston? Certainly not. We have only deteriorated sections." Little was therefore done about forwarding the federal housing campaign.

But today a minor whirlwind in the person of Miss Helen Alfred, secretary of the National Public Housing Conference, blew into housing circles with a flat contradiction.

"The slums of Boston," said Miss Alfred after a tour of the city, "are as bad if not worse than any I have seen.

As a starter, Miss Alfred will direct a public housing conference in Brookline next month. She wants to see a housing group in every community as soon as organization can bring them into existence. Over the conference table she hopes to talk paint and plaster and to draw verbal blue prints for home owners—to dramatize a better idea of home for the laggard.

Utilities

A Blank Out

Mr. Wycliffe W. Marshall, attorney for consumers, fired another shot at Public Utilities today only to find he had used a blank cartridge. High electric and gas rates have been laid to holding company control over the utilities. The Public Utilities commission has openely declared it held no adequate control over holding companies. So how, asks Mr. Marshall, can the commission be expected to protect consumers?

The attorney today appealed to Mr. Ralph W. Robart, director of the division of the necessaries of life. Said he, "Mr. Robart has sweeping powers for protecting consumers. He can force the holding company racket wide open."

Reached today, Mr. Robart said, "I have no jurisdiction over utilities." Special privileges are given to the Utilities Commission to set rates to consumers. It is the authority on gas and electricity costs I cannot interfere even if there are complaints of profiteering in this business."

Britain Leads Way in Milk Control

New Deal Executives Hesitate to Use Powers They Have, Waiting for Better Time to Curb Trusts, Washington Writer Reports—English Marketing Board Helps Farmer But Does Not Cut Price to Consumer

After the Roosevelt Investigation, Action May Be Swift

The Old New Deal

Interest abroad in the Roosevelt New Deal has been lively from the start, because of its striking innovations and effect upon Europe. A member of the Monitor's Washington staff, who has followed the Roosevelt program at the capital from its start, has gone to England to study precedents for the American experiment and to compare it with European measures. He writes nine articles, of which this is the eighth.

By Richard L. Strout

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Milk is delivered down my street in London on small carts pushed along by men.

The carts are light and neatly built, and something bigger than the carts of ice-cream vendors back in America. Some of the milkmen trudge along on foot, while the aristocrats roll from street to street on a sort of tandem bicycle.

There are the same rival milk companies here as in America, and many sections of London are served by horses and motortrucks. But on my street, at least, one can sleep in the small hours of the morning instead of being awakened by the clump-clump-clump of a succession of horse-drawn vehicles, making their faithful and nocturnal journeyings to the accompaniment of broken slumbers and groaning customers.

I suppose there are few things in modern civilization so wasteful in their inefficiency as this rival retailing of milk, whether in England or the United States; at least, the customer has a concrete example of how much it costs him for the right to buy from whom he pleases. The United States Department of Agriculture has pointed out repeatedly that milk standards in most cities make the product of one company as good as another's despite all advertising claims.

Duplicated Effort

Hence, the duplication of effort in all these rival deliveries costs a pretty penny which, of course, straightway appears on the consumer's bill. Unless, however, we are prepared to follow the example of Wellington, capital of New Zealand, which has made milk a public utility and taken the whole business of distribution into its own hands, the high costs are apt to continue.

England has not eliminated rival milk companies by any means; but in one respect, at least, it has set up a system as different from the American as the difference in milk carts. A governmental agency has been established—the Milk Marketing Board—which controls every quart of purchasable milk produced in Great Britain.

This board was set up as recently as 1933. It acts as a national middleman between farmer and retailer, participates in every contract between these two, and constitutes the largest milk pool in the world. As such, it is an example of planned marketing in England which goes beyond anything thus far produced by the Agricultural Adjustment Act under President Roosevelt's New Deal.

Milk Investigation

I have before me on my desk, as I write this, the press release from the Federal Trade Commission, which was among the very last pieces of such literature placed on my desk before I came to London. It announces that the long-awaited milk investigation has begun, and it marks what will probably at no distant day be the biggest item of domestic news coming out of Washington.

Half a dozen leaders in the Department of Agriculture have repeatedly declared that milk distribution in America is largely in the hands of a "milk trust." The charge has been taken up by Senator Pat McCarran (D) of Nevada and Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana. Now, at last, the actual facts are to be ascertained and spread on the record. The Trade Commission has opened its inquiry in New England.

Thus, while a brand new and radical experiment is going on in Great Britain, the forces are gathering which may conceivably launch some similar experiment in America. Great Britain anticipated America in its whole crop control experiment; there are farm processing taxes here; the same attempt to unite individualistic farmers; the same authority to producers of certain crops to approve specific schemes and to coerce minorities—yes, even the same criticism of the whole affair.

Great Britain has gone ahead with its milk control scheme, but although clothed with almost similar powers, the United States Department of Agriculture has thus far not used its authority. This does not mean that the department is not concerned with milk; it really means, perhaps, that it is more seriously concerned with it.

American Action

As far back as last January, Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, at Madison, Wis., denounced American milk retailers' profits and declared that governmental inquiry showed that in the five years ending Dec. 31, 1933, the average profit for certain St. Louis milk distributors was 14.6 per cent; 22.5 per cent in Boston; 25.8 per cent in Chicago, and 30.8 per cent in Philadelphia!

These figures, he said, would probably be disputed by the firms in question, for governmental auditors had eliminated what they considered excessive write-offs for depreciation and obsolescence and excessive salaries for high executives, fixing $20,000 as reasonable for the latter.

Even in the slump year of 1933, Mr. Wallace said, the auditors estimated that the same St. Louis firms made 7.3 per cent net profit; Chicago, 10.9 per cent; Boston, 16.3 per cent, and Philadelphia, 21.7 per cent!

Dr. Frederic C. Howe, consumers' counsel of the AAA, in a speech last July in Chautauqua, N. Y., renewed the attack on the so-called "milk trust." He said it "owns no cows, it buys no feed, it fears neither droughts nor the high cost of farm supplies; it pays the farmer an average of 3½ cents a quart for milk to be sold in bottles, and from this point on adds an average of 6½ cents—over 175 per cent—for being the farmer's salesmen and distributors for this type of milk."

Distribution

Dr. Rexford Tugwell, one other member of this militant collectivist group in the Department of Agriculture, has been interested in milk distribution ever since he made a study of it in college days, and has proposed making it a public utility.

Now here is the really extraordinary thing about the American milk situation. The Department of Agriculture has authority to put a marketing-control plan into effect for milk, but it has not used it. The AAA law specifies seven "basic" commodities for control—wheat, cotton, corn, hogs, rice, tobacco, milk and milk products; to which Congress added five more—cattle, peanuts, flax, barley and grain sorghums.

But despite the department's known attitude toward the "milk trust"; despite the fact that it involves some 4,000,000 producers, and about one-fourth of America's total farm income; despite the marketing schemes imposed on other crops—milk has been excepted, save in one or two ineffectual attempts, notably at Chicago.

Behind the scenes, the reason for this is well known—Mr. Wallace and his followers would like to do something about milk, but what they want to do is so drastic that they have delayed action for a better time. After the facts come out in the "milk trust" investigation—Who knows?

English Control

This makes the English control in milk marketing all the more interesting. As in America, milk comprises about one-fourth the English farm income. Besides milk, hops, pigs, bacon and potatoes have all been brought under marketing control schemes. Commissions are studying or have reported similar plans for fat-stock, herring, eggs and poultry, while still further schemes are in the discussion stage for sugar manufacturing and sugar-beets.

The milk act took effect in 1933. England's milk control scheme is simple and sweeping. A Milk Marketing Board has been set up. All milk producers, with insignificant exceptions, are required to register with it. All milk is nationally controlled so far as marketing goes. The country has been divided into 11 milk areas, and no less than 1,000,000,000 gallons of milk, worth £55,000,000 a year, come under the scheme.

The board guarantees that every registered dairyman who has milk to sell will find a buyer; and that he will get a more or less fixed price. The board does not actually own the milk it controls but acts as a sort of middleman, without profit, to insure equable distribution.

Guaranteed Market

The "control" does two main things—guarantees a market, and fixes a uniform price. Furthermore, the board has the power to fix a maximum price limit for retail milk, as well as wholesale. This goes to the very heart of the problem with which the American Department of Agriculture is concerned. These prescribed retail maximum limits vary in different cities, but all the sellers in every area are brought under control.

If such a control as this were effected in America, on can imagine the furore it would raise. In England, it has provoked some sharp controversy, but nothing like what might be expected in a corresponding American move. Indeed, I find that nine-tenths of the legislation encompassed in what Americans call the "New Deal" is already in effect in Great Britain; where it is so much the regular order of things that in general it attracts very little attention. So far as milk goes, of course, this is partially explained by the comparatively minor rôle agriculture plays in the nation's business.

Consumer Not Benefited

The English have taken a big step in regard to milk—a step which American governmental executives apparently have the power to take, but thus far have not taken. So far as the English precedent goes, however, it cannot be said to show any great benefit to the consumer up to the present.

Control has done important things, but it has not cut the retail cost of milk, and it has had little effect on the "spread" between the farmer's price and the consumer's price. Establishment by the milk board of a maximum permissible retailers' margin has actually been criticized, as tending to keep redundant and inefficient retailers in business.

The American farmer, with his head in the flank of Brown Bess and his pail between his knees, probably cares less about minor details of the British scheme than about the main fact that the other great English-speaking nation from which the United States, consciously or unconsciously, draws so many of its ideas, has found a way to step into the milk distribution business on a national scale.

Farmer's Share

In September, 1929, the American farmer got 43 cents and the distributor 57 cents of the consumer's dollar; in February, 1933, he got only 31 cents to the distributor's 69; and in September, 1933, 34 to the distributor's 66 cents.

Mr. A. G. Magee, marketing officer of the Milk Marketing Board, informs me that the approximate spread between the English farmer's price and the cost to the consumer from Oct. 6, 1933, to March 31, 1934, was in the farmer's favor. The farmer received 56 per cent of the consumer's dollar and the distributor 44 per cent. Between April 1, 1934, and Aug. 30, 1934, the farmer received 51 per cent; the distributor 40 per cent.

The whole emphasis in the Department of Agriculture has been to find a way by which the farmer's share in this distribution could be increased.

Will America follow the English precedent? Nobody can say. More than anything else it will depend on the facts brought forth by the Federal Trade Commission's current investigation. In the meantime the British experiment is going ahead, and although accompanied by plenty of hostile criticism it may yet offer an example for one more step in Mr. Roosevelt's old New Deal.

Radiocast Programs of Christian Science

(All times given are local)

Programs in the mountain and far western states will appear on Mondays, those in the central states on Tuesdays, and those in the eastern, southern states and overseas on Wednesdays. These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication.

Central States

Arkansas

BLYTHEVILLE — Every Wednesday, 10:30-10:45 a. m., KLCN, 1290kc-232m.

LITTLE ROCK—First and third Sundays of each month, 1:30-1:45 p. m., KLRA, 1390kc-216m.

Illinois

CHICAGO — Daily, except Sunday, 7:30-7:45 a. m., WJJD, 1130kc-265m.

Indiana

TERRE HAUTE — Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Sundays. Sept. 30; Oct. 14 and 28; Nov. 11 and 25, 1:15-1:30 p. m., WBOW, 1310kc-229m

Kentucky

LEXINGTON — First Monday of each month, 7:30-8:00 a. m., WLAP, 1420kc-211m.

LOUISVILLE — Third Monday of each month, 3:15-3:30 p. m., WHAS, 820kc-366m; second and fourth Saturdays of each month, 10:15-10:30 a. m., WAVE, 940kc-319m.

PADUCAH — Wednesdays, 1:10-1:30 p. m., WPAD, 1420kc-211m.

Michigan

BAY CITY — Mondays and Wednesdays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., WBCM, 1410kc-213m.

DETROIT — Daily, except Sundays, 8:45-9:00 a. m., WJBK, 1500kc-200m.

IRONWOOD — Alternate Thursdays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., WJMS, 1420kc-211m.

ROYAL OAK — Sundays, 4:45-5:00 p. m., WEXL, 1310kc-229m.

Minnesota

MINNEAPOLIS — Tuesdays and Saturdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc-254m.

Mississippi

GULFPORT—Second and fourth Tuesdays of each month, 10:30-10:45 a. m., WGCM, 1210kc-248m.

VICKSBURG — Saturdays, 12:45-1:00 p. m., WQBC, 1360kc-220m.

Missouri

CAPE GIRADEAU — Wednesdays and Thursdays, Oct. 3 and 4; Oct. 31 and Nov. 1; Dec. 26 and 27, 1934; Jan. 23 and 24, 1935, 9:00-9:15 a. m., KFVS, 1210kc-248m.

Nebraska

LINCOLN and OMAHA—Mondays and Wednesdays, 12:30-12:45 p. m., KFAB, 770kc-389m.

Ohio

CINCINNATI — Alternate Thursdays, 8:00-8:30 a. m., WKRC, 550kc-545m; Mondays, 8:30-9:00 a. m., WSAI, 1330kc-225m.

CLEVELAND—Alternate Tuesdays, 9:15-9:30 a. m., WHK, 1390kc-216m.

COLUMBUS—Alternate Thursdays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., WAIU, 640kc-469m.

TOLEDO—Alternate Tuesdays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., WSPD, 1340kc-224m.

Oklahoma

OKLAHOMA CITY—Second and fourth Sundays of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m., WKY, 900kc-333m.

South Dakota

HURON—Fridays, 1:00-1:30 p. m., KDGY, 1340kc-224m.

PIERRE—Wednesdays, 2:00-2:30 p. m., KGFX, 630kc-476m.

WATERTOWN—Thursdays, 2:30-3:00 p. m., KGCR, 1210kc-248m.

Texas

AMARILLO—Sundays, 1:45-2:00 p. m., KGRS, 1410kc-213m.

AUSTIN—Sundays, 9:45-10:00 a. m., KNOW, 1500kc-200m.

CORPUS CHRISTI—Wednesdays, 9:45-10:00 a. m., KGFI, 1500kc-200m.

DALLAS—Sundays, 2:00-2:15 p. m., KRLD, 1040kc-288m.

DALLAS-FORT WORTH—Sundays, 1:15-1:30 p. m., WFAA-WRAP, 800kc-375m.

FORT WORTH—Sundays, 2:30-2:45 p. m., KTAT, 1240kc-242m.

HOUSTON—Sundays, 2:00-2:15 p. m., KPRC, 920kc-326m.

PORT ARTHUR—Sundays, 1:15-1:30 p. m., KPAC, 1260kc-238m.

SAN ANTONIO—Sundays, 1:45-2:00 p. m., KTSA, 550kc-545m.

SAN ANTONIO—Sundays, 2:30-2:45 p. m., WOAI, 1190kc-252m.

WESLACO—Sundays, 1:45-2:00 p. m., KROV, 1260kc-238m.

Wisconsin

MILWAUKEE—Every other week, daily except Sundays, 6:30-6:45 a. m., WTMJ, 620kc-484m.

POYNETTE—Tuesdays, 4:00-4:15 p. m., WIBU, 1210kc-248m.

STEVENS POINT—Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 1, 2 and 3, 8:45-9:00 a. m., WLBL, 900kc-333m.

Hotels, Resorts and Travel

Chicago

Private Bathing Beach . . Tennis Courts (lighted for Night Play) . . Nine-hole Mashie-Putting Golf Course . . Children's Playgrounds . . . Private Motor Coach Service . . Garage in the Hotel . . Attractive rates.
W. M. DEWEY Managing Director
The Edgewater Beach Hotel on Lake Michigan-CHICAGO

Travel

SAIL from BOSTON

OCT. 3
" 17
" 31
NOV. 14

Winter Sailings and Rates on Application

Bermuda • West Indies
British Guiana
All First Class—All Outside Rooms
Low Round Trip Rates

BERMUDA $60.00 up
MONTSERRAT $121.50 up
DEMERARA $171.00 up

Combination Cruise
Ask for our Special Holiday Jamaica Combination 3 Weeks Cruise.
JAMAICA $148.50 up

LUXURIOUS Lady LINERS

Consult Your Local Agent or
CANADIAN NATIONAL STEAMSHIPS
OLD SOUTH BUILDING, 294 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON TEL. HAN. 1631-2-3

London

Make Certain Now

of your accommodation for your next visit to London. Every amenity and modern improvement is to be found at these Hotels which also give you a real welcome. In a central and convenient situation. Running water and telephones in all bedrooms. Central Heating. Passenger Lifts.

Weekly inclusive terms from 3½ gns. Daily inclusive terms from 12/6d. Bedroom, Bath and Breakfast from 8/6d.

The Famous NORTH HOTELS

ONSLOW COURT HOTEL
QUEEN'S GATE, SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.7.
140 bedrooms. Tel.: Kensington 6300

TUDOR COURT HOTEL
58-66, CROMWELL ROAD, SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.7.
100 bedrooms. Tel.: Western 6393

MILTON COURT HOTEL
68-72, CROMWELL ROAD, SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.7.
85 bedrooms. Tel.: Western 1371

GRANBY COURT HOTEL
88-89, QUEEN'S GATE, SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.7.
50 bedrooms. Tel.: Kensington 6255

COURT ROYAL HOTEL
105-6 LANCASTER GATE, W.2.
40 bedrooms. Tel.: Paddington 6824

Brochures can be obtained from any of the above Hotels. Write to-day in time for your next English visit

ALEXANDRA
Hotel, Hyde Park Corner, London

In the centre of fashionable London, overlooking Hyde Park, close to Shopping Centres, Theatres, etc.

Luxurious accommodation with every modern amenity and comfort. Faultless service. English cuisine. 140 bedrooms with running water and telephones.

Write for Brochure. Bedroom, Bath and Breakfast from 10/6. Inclusive weekly terms from 5 gns.

Telegrams: "Alexotel, Knights, London"

IN A QUIET GARDEN SQUARE . . .

An attractive modern Hotel. Immediate access to all parts of London. 100 rooms with running water and telephone. Every detail of cuisine and accommodation is admirable. Electric lifts; central heating. Inclusive weekly terms from 4 gns.

STANHOPE COURT Hotel
Stanhope Gardens, South Kensington
LONDON, S. W. 7

ONSLOW COURT HOTEL
Queen's Gate, S. Kensington, London, S.W.7

In the select residential district with direct access to all parts of London. 140 bedrooms, with running water and telephone. Electric lift. Central heating. Modern comfort, finest cuisine and perfect service. Write for Brochure. Inclusive weekly terms from 3½ gns.

VISITORS TO LONDON will find at the
Hotel Rubens
Buckingham Palace Road (facing Palace)

Every comfort in refined surroundings at most moderate charges for ONE OF LONDON'S MOST SELECT HOTELS. Every bedroom hot and cold water, radiator and phone. Same management Hotel Rembrandt, South Kensington.

Hotel Belgravia
VICTORIA, LONDON, S. W. 1

250 Rooms with Running Water, telephone, heating, etc. BED, BATH and TABLE D'HOTE BREAKFAST 9/6.

Telephone: Victoria 9640 (ten lines)

England

TORQUAY
LIVERMEAD CLIFF

The IDEAL HOTEL for Summer and Winter Holidays, of Established Reputation.

Illus. Brochure on request to the Resident Proprietors, Mr. and Mrs. Hardman. 'Phone and 'grams. 2881 Torquay.

LEE ABBEY HOTEL
LYNTON, DEVON

360 Acres Grounds
Perfect Coast Scenery
Private Golf Course Free Tennis
TEL. LYNTON 24

New York City

The NAVARRO
25 Story Residential Hotel
112 CENTRAL PARK SOUTH

A distinctive home with a panoramic view of Central Park and Fifth Avenue . . .
1 to 3 or more rooms
Serving Pantries—Unsurpassed Cuisine
EDMOND A. RIEDER, Mgr. Circle 7-7900

The WYNDHAM
Apartment Hotel
42 WEST 58TH STREET
Near 5th Avenue

An unusually fine apartment hotel, centrally located.
1 to 3 or more rooms with serving pantries. An excellent restaurant.
W. A. Ariel, *Manager* PLaza 3-3500

Two Distinctive Apartment Hotels
Furnished or Unfurnished
on Lease or Transient.

HOTEL MARTHA WASHINGTON
29 East 29th Street
NEW YORK CITY
World Famous Hotel For Women
Exclusively. Close to Shopping Districts and Theatres.
ROOMS with Running Water $1.50 up
ROOMS with Private Bath $2.00 up
SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES

Hotel Syracuse
SYRACUSE, N. Y.
RATES
Single from $2.75
Double from $4.50
Fay B. Mareness, Manager

Atlantic City, N. J

The TRAYMORE
Atlantic City

The Pre-eminent Hotel Achievement

Hotel MORTON
ATLANTIC CITY
300 feet from Boardwalk and Steel Pier
Ball & Cope, Ownership Management
MODERN AND MODERATE

Washington, D. C.

The Dodge Hotel
In the Shadow of the U. S. Capitol

Make The Dodge Your Washington Home

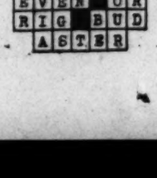
If you are contemplating spending some time in the National Capital, you will enjoy the wonderful combination of hotel and home as provided in the service rendered at The Dodge.

Special rates for extended stay, and "no tipping" is the rule of the house.

North Capital and E Streets
Washington, D. C.

On the "Avenue"
where the big parades pass and near government buildings, shops, and theatres. Write for rates.
The WILLARD HOTEL
Washington, D. C.
H. P. Somerville, *Man. Dir.*
"The Residence of Presidents"

Solution to Juvenile Cross-Word



California

SANTA MARIA Inn
A delightful inn on the Coast Highway, midway between Los Angeles and San Francisco
Every room with bath
SANTA MARIA • CALIF

Villa Riviera Apartment Hotel
Long Beach CALIF
Write for descriptive literature

Camp Richardson

The Resort that nature built on the shores of Lake Tahoe in the high Sierras.

Hotel, housekeeping and camping accommodations. Boating, fishing, swimming, hiking tennis, croquet 10% discount on rates after Sept. 10th.
Address A. L. Richardson, Lake Tahoe, Calif

Washington

The SPRING HOTEL-APARTMENT
Desirable downtown location Fifth at Spring, maximum comfort and convenience, and friendly surroundings. From $1.50 daily; from $45 monthly. Coffee shop
SEATTLE

Oregon

MALLORY HOTEL
Residential and tourist yet near to business center
fireproof
refined atmosphere
729 S W 15th AVE
PORTLAND • OREGON

Kansas City, Mo.

Pickwick HOTELS
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
SAN FRANCISCO
SAN DIEGO
CALIFORNIA
—Rates $2 to $4—

The FOR THOSE WHO CARE AMBASSADOR
APARTMENTS-SUITES-ROOMS
400 ROOMS WITH BATH
KANSAS CITY'S FINEST HOTEL
BROADWAY AT 36TH

HOTEL Bellerive
A Transient and Residential Hotel of Distinctiveness and Refinement
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Iowa

Hotel Chambers
CRESCO, IOWA
European Plan Strictly Modern
Telephone in All Rooms
FRED CHAMBERS, *Prop.*
Noted in Northeastern Iowa for its Beautiful Fireplace and Wonderful Beds

To Our Readers . . .

Hotel Proprietors welcome a letter of appreciation from our readers who patronize hotels advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

WOMEN PREFER these SAFE BUSES

SPEED-CONTROLLED
THRU EXPRESSES
LOW FARES

Going to a Boston Meeting?

Great Eastern will not only save you money to most points but Boston travelers may take advantage of our special rate of $2.25 for room with bath at a nearby first-class hotel by applying at our Boston Terminal, 52 Boylston, near Tremont.

Round Trip Fare to BOSTON
BUFFALO . . . $18.00—NEW YORK 5.40
CHICAGO . . . . 33.75—PITTSBURGH . . 19.80
DETROIT . . . . 28.65—ST. LOUIS 37.80
LOS ANGELES 77.05—WASHINGTON . 14.15
—savings to hundreds of other cities

GREAT EASTERN STAGES, Inc.
800 Columbia Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio

GREAT EASTERN bus system
NATION WIDE

Orient

● 10 short days to Yokohama by *Empress of Asia* or *Empress of Russia*. Or go via Honolulu in 3 days more by *Empress of Japan* or *Empress of Canada*. Sail from Vancouver (trains to ship-side) or Victoria. Orient ports-of-call: Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Manila. Luxurious First Class, excellent Tourist Class, and low-cost Third Class. Details, your own agent or any Canadian Pacific office.

Canadian Pacific

From or to ST. LOUIS
Ask for tickets over
WABASH

Thru service BETWEEN ST. LOUIS and Chicago, Kansas City, Detroit, Toledo, Omaha, Des Moines, Minneapolis, Denver, San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Also splendid service between Detroit and Chicago. Ask any Wabash representative for information — or write H. E. Watts, Passenger Traffic Manager, St. Louis.

WABASH

NORWAY DIRECT
short and convenient route with connections to Sweden, Denmark, Germany
For sailings, rates, etc. apply to
Norwegian America Line
22 Whitehall St., New York

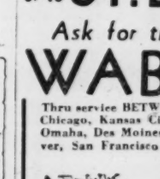
AUSTRALIA
Honolulu, Suva, Auckland, Sydney . . . on modern Aorangi and Niagara. From Vancouver and Victoria. *Low-cost round-trip fares. Inclusive Tours.* Inquire any Canadian Pacific office.
Canadian Australasian Line

San Francisco

Hotel Californian
TAYLOR at O'FARRELL

Every Room Outside and with Bath. $2.00 and $2.50 ONE; $3.00 and $3.50 TWO; $4.00 Twin Beds TWO. Downtown. Christian Science church in same block. F. Tremain Loud, Manager
SAN FRANCISCO

SAN FRANCISCO—
Hotel Canterbury



Live quietly and inexpensively at this approved hotel—downtown, yet residential in tone. From $2 daily. Also European Plan. Write for literature.
750 SUTTER ST.

COLUMBIA HOTEL
411 O'Farrell Street, corner Taylor
SAN FRANCISCO
Convenient downtown location. Near Christian Science church.
Rooms with bath 1.50-2.00
Rooms without bath 1.00-1.50
Special rates by week or month.

HOTEL STEWART
Down town, convenient to principal stores and theatres. Moderate rates for high class accommodations. Excellent meals.
SAN FRANCISCO

HOTEL COURT
BUSH AT STOCKTON STREETS
SAN FRANCISCO
Convenient downtown location Congenial surroundings . . $1.50 to $2.00, detached bath . . $2.00 to $4.00 with bath . . . Special rates by week or month. Owner management, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. BARNES

Listed Stock Quotations

Somewhat Higher Prices Prevail in Steadier Stock Market

Commodity and Money Markets

Leading Stocks Settle Down To Steadier Pace

Moderate Gains Recorded by Industrial and Rail Issues

By **Forrest Price**

Is the market at the turn of the road?

That's another poser.

Prices recovered in a modest way today, but business on the stock exchange was very much restricted, total sales approximating 500,000 shares.

Which would indicate that traders are playing safe. They are on the sidelines, neither buying nor selling.

Gains of 1 to 3 points were made in a very quiet market. There was nothing to show in the upturn that the market was doing anything more than marking time.

U. S. Steel preferred reflected a little better sentiment among traders concerning the steel industry by advancing 2½ points.

Some usually inconspicuous issues moved upward rather sharply. Wilson preferred showed a gain of 3 points at one time. The McLellan Stores stocks were relatively strong. The common advanced more than a point and the preferred more than 3.

The metal issues advanced, but there was nothing spectacular in the rise.

Eastman Kodak had a 2-point gain. Most of the other advances ranged from fractions to a point or more.

Although bond prices were mostly higher trading in loans was light. U. S. Governments showed a mixed price tendency. Fractions to a point advances were recorded by some of the corporate loans. A few of the leaders were inclined to sag.

Rather perfunctory trading took place in the grain markets. Prices were irregular most of the session. Wheat sagged in the late trading.

It may be that renewed steel buying is not far off. Steel manufacturers have just reaffirmed current quotations on finished and semi-finished steel products for the fourth quarter in schedules filed with the American Iron & Steel Institute.

This action on the part of the steel makers probably dissipates the hopes of consumers that lower prices might be obtained. It was largely this expectation, it was said, that kept buyers from placing orders for very much needed steel. It is understood that consumption has been well ahead of production for some time past and that many consumers' shelves, as a consequence, are nearly bare.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18 (AP)—Stocks steadied today, largely under the influence of technical factors which tended to stem the selling in leading issues.

There was virtually no news that might have affected the equities market as a whole. Some activity developed among the low-priced shares. McLellan Stores got up a point, as did Loew's, while Paramount certificates, Warner Brothers and Fox improved fractionally.

United States Steel preferred was supported for a recovery of 2 points, and Union Pacific, du Pont, Eastman Kodak, United States Steel common, and Howe Sound firmed a point or more each. American Telephone was about unchanged.

Chrysler, General Motors, Consolidated Gas, Allied Chemical, Case, Goodyear, Johns-Manville, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, United States Smelting, Santa Fe and New York Central were moderately higher.

United Aircraft and American Woolen preferred were off fractionally to new year's lows.

Traders on Sidelines

While there were reports that the textile strike might be called off, financial observers continued to view the labor situation with some concern, and many usually active traders were said to be still hugging the sidelines pending more definite indications that a settlement is in prospect.

The new Federal Securities Commission paid its initial visit to the stock exchange at the opening of trading and found the proceedings about as tame as during the recent dull sessions.

Bond Prices Firmer

The bond market had a somewhat stiffer tone today following sagging tendencies in recent sessions. Trading in the general corporate list and in U. S. Governments was relatively quiet.

The federal list showed uneven price changes. Treasury 3¼s, of 1941-43, 3⅜s, of 1941-43, Federal Farm 3s and the Liberty issues worked a shade higher. Other quotations were unchanged to 3-32 of a point lower.

Some of the rail, utility and industrial liens attracted a little buying interest, and prices pushed up fractions to a point. Over the entire list, however, there were plain indications that investment inquiry was still extremely languid.

There were moderate gains in Santa Fe 4s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Chile Copper 5s, Erie 5s, National Dairy Products 5¼s, Pacific Gas & Electric 5s, Postal Telegraph 5s, and Shell Union 5s.

Dealings in such issues as Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s, Consolidated Gas 5½s, International Telephone 5s, North American 5s, Phillips Petroleum 5½s, Southern Railway 5s and Texas Corp. 5s were effected at lower levels.

Foreign bond quotations were steady to firm with the principal dealings in French 7½s, Japanese 5½s, Uruguay 6s and German 5½s.

Cotton Prices Easier

NEW YORK, Sept. 18 (AP)—Early gains of 7 to 11 points in cotton today on active commission house buying were lost in the later trading when the demand tapered off and persistent southern hedge selling reached the market. Part of the early demand was credited to Government agencies, according to trade observers, who believed that it might be hedge selling against sales of spot cotton. December contracts sold off from 13.00 to 12.89 and the general market was ruling at a net loss of 4 points to an advance of 3 points at the beginning of the last hour.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Sept. 18	Last Sept. 17
110	89	7	Abraham & S pf	40	108	108	108	
11⅜	6¾	..	Addressograph	200	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	7⅛
11⅞	6	..	Adams Express	300	6⅝	6½	6⅝	6⅝
9⅝	5	.60	Affiliated Prod	100	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
23⅛	16⅝	.60	Alaska-Juneau	3000	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛	16⅝
5⅛	1⅝	..	Alleghany Corp	5400	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1⅝
16⅛	5⅞	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	200	7	6¾	7	6¾
160¾	118⅛	6	Allied Chem	1000	117	116¾	117	116½
23⅜	10⅜	..	Allis Chalmers	300	11⅛	11	11	11¼
7¾	2⅛	..	Amal Leather	100	3	3	3	3
55⅝	41	2	Amerada	1600	42¾	41	41	42
41⅝	25¼	..	Am Agri Chem	400	37	36¾	37	36
25¼	11⅞	..	Am Bank Note	400	12	11½	11⅝	11⅝
13½	7	..	Am Crystal Sugar	300	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
38	19½	.80	Am Brake S&F	300	19¾	19½	19⅝	19½
107¾	90¼	4	Am Can	1100	96⅛	94	95⅞	94½
148½	126½	7	Am Can pf	100	145	145	145	
33⅝	12	..	Am Car & Fdry	600	14	13⅛	14	13¼
62	46¼	3	Am Chicle	100	56½	56⅛	56½	56¾
62½	20¾	..	Am Com Alcohol	200	24⅛	23¾	24½	23½
5	1⅛	..	Am Encaustic T	500	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1½
13¾	4½	..	Am & For Pow	1200	5¾	5½	5½	5½
22⅜	10⅛	15	Am Hawaiian	100	11½	11½	11⅝	
10½	3⅛	..	Am Hide & L	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	
42¼	17¼	..	Am Hide & L pf	100	14¼	14¼	14¼	
10	3¼	..	Am Ice	400	3⅛	3¼	3¼	3½
11	4¾	..	Am International	200	6	5⅞	6	6
1½	⅛	..	Am La France	100	¾	¾	¾	
38¾	14½	..	Am Locomotive	400	15	14¾	15	14¾
74⅝	35½	..	Am Loco pf	100	38½	38¼	38¼	38
10¼	3¼	..	Am Mach & Met	1200	7⅝	7	7	7
27⅜	15	..	Am Metal	200	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15½
12¼	3¾	..	Am Power & Lt	2500	4¼	3¾	4¼	4
26½	10¼	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	300	10½	10⅜	10½	10¼
24⅞	11½	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	100	12½	12½	12½	11½
17⅜	10	..	Am Radiator	3400	12½	12	12⅜	12
28¼	13½	..	Am Rolling Mill	2100	15¾	15½	15½	14⅞
58	36	4	Am Safety Razor	100	53	53	53	
7⅜	2¼	..	Am Seating	300	2½	2½	2½	2¾
30	17⅜	2	Am Shipbuilding	10	19	19	19	18¼
51½	30¼	..	Am Smelt & Ref	3100	33¼	32½	33¼	32¾
125	110	11½g	Am Smelt & R pf	100	110¾	110¾	110¾	
26½	10⅛	..	Am Steel Fdries	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¼
72	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	100	61¼	61¼	61¼	61½
125¼	105¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	2100	110	109⅝	109⅞	109⅞
27⅝	14¼	1	Am Tob 'B' & E	400	14½	14¼	14¼	14½
17⅛	7	..	Am Woolen	400	7¾	7¾	7¾	7⅞
83¾	36⅜	..	Am Woolen pf	600	36¾	36	36¾	36⅜
17½	2⅞	h	Am Writ Pap pf	200	3⅛	3	3	
17¾	10	..	Anaconda Cop	4200	10⅞	10½	10⅝	10½
13⅞	9¼	..	Anaconda Wire	100	10½	10½	10½	..
24¾	13⅛	.60	Anchor Cap	400	15⅞	14½	14½	..
100	84	6½	Anchor Cap pf	10	99	99	99	..
36	26¼	1	Archer Daniels	100	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼
95	76¼	7	Armour Del pf	100	93	93	93	92
6¾	3½	..	Armour Ill	8300	5⅞	5¾	5¾	6⅛
64⅜	46¼	6	Armour Ill pf n	1100	61½	60¾	61½	60
77⅜	54	..	Armour Ill pf	100	72	72	72	72
8⅜	3	..	Arnold Constable	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	
18¼	7¼	..	Asso Dry Goods	100	9	9	9	9
40½	29½	.50	Asso Oil	30	35	35	35	
73¾	45¼	2	Atchison T&SF	2000	47¼	46½	47	46½
54½	24½	..	Atl Coast Line	100	26½	26½	26½	26
24	9⅞	..	Atl Gulf&WI pf	100	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
35¼	21½	1	Atl Refining	1100	23⅛	22⅝	23⅛	22¾
55½	35¼	7	Atlas Powder	100	41¼	40½	41	40
57⅜	16½	..	Auburn Auto	1000	22½	21½	22½	21¾
10⅞	3¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	1900	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3¾

—B—

16	6½	..	Baldwin Loco	200	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	7
34½	13¼	..	Balt & Ohio	1800	14½	14	14	14
10	6	..	Barnsdall A	1200	6⅝	6	6	6⅛
19¾	10¼	..	Beatrice Cream	100	17	17	17	16⅞
15¼	8⅞	..	Belding Hem	100	10½	10½	10½	10½
23⅞	9¾	..	Bendix Aviation	1100	11¾	11⅜	11½	11⅜
19⅛	12⅞	1½	Beneficial Ind In	600	15	14¾	14¾	15
34¼	26	1½	Best & Co	100	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30
49½	25¼	1¾g	Bethlehem Steel	4800	26⅜	26	26½	26⅛
40	19¼	1b	Bigelow Sanford	30	20½	19½	19½	19½
16¼	6	..	Blaw Knox	300	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	6¼
10¼	7	..	Boeing Airplane wi	400	7½	7¼	7¼	7
68¾	44½	3	Bohn Alum & Br	300	45⅝	44⅝	45⅜	45¼
28¼	19⅞	1.60	Borden	2100	24	23½	23¾	23½
28⅝	16⅛	1	Borg Warner	600	19¾	19¼	19½	19½
19⅜	12	1	Briggs Mfg	2100	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	15⅜
44⅞	28¼	.75b	Brooklyn Man T	200	41½	41⅜	41⅜	41¾
97	82⅛	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛
9⅜	3½	..	Bucyrus Erie	200	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
14½	6	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	400	6¼	6⅛	6¼	6¼
7¾	3	..	Budd Mfg	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
44	16	..	Bull Mfg pf	60	18½	18	18½	18
7¾	2	..	Budd Wheel	700	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2¼
6½	2⅜	..	Bulova Watch	200	3½	3½	3½	
4½	1	..	Burns Bros A cts	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	
19⅜	10½	.40	Burroughs Add	800	11¼	11½	11¼	11⅛
3⅞	1	..	Bush Terminal	100	1	1	1	
32¾	13¾	..	Byers	100	15½	15½	15½	14½
67⅞	40	..	Byers pf	30	41	41	41	42

—C—

44⅜	18¾	1½	Calif Packing	1400	37¼	36¼	36½	36½
6⅜	2¾	..	Calumet & Hecla	200	3	3	3	3
15⅞	6	..	Campbell W&C	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	
29½	12½	1	Canada Dry	300	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	13
18¼	11⅞	..	Canadian Pacific	1500	13¼	13⅛	13¼	13
86¾	35	..	Case Thresh	1600	38½	37	38⅜	37
33⅜	23	1	Caterpillar Trac	800	23¾	23½	23¾	23⅜
44⅞	17⅛	..	Celanese Corp	900	19¼	19	19¾	18⅝
4⅞	1⅛	h	Celotex Co	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
32⅛	23⅜	1½	Central Aguirre	200	24	24	24	
43½	30¼	1b	Cerro de Pasco	4400	36¼	35½	36¼	35⅞
7¾	3¼	..	Certain-Teed	900	4¼	4¼	4¾	4¼
48⅞	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	100	35	35	35	35½
48⅝	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	1100	41½	40⅝	41	40½
5½	2	..	Chi & Gt West	200	2	2	2	
11⅞	4	..	Chi & Gt W pf	200	4	4	4	4½
13¼	5⅜	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	400	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	4½
15	4½	..	Chi & N'wetsern	600	5½	5½	5½	5⅜
28	8¼	..	Chi & N'western	600	5½	5½	5½	5⅜
28¾	14¼	..	Chi & N'west pf	400	10	9¾	10	9⅞
6¼	2	h	Chi Pneu T pf	200	15	15	15	15
30¾	19¼	2	Chi Rock Isl & P	200	2½	2½	2½	2½
60⅜	29¼	1½	Chickasha Cot O	100	27	27	27	26¼
24⅞	17¼	2	Chrysler	13600	31⅛	30¼	31	30⅛
2⅛	⅓	..	Chy Ice & Fuel	500	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1¼	⅜	..	City Stores	700	½	½	½	½
18⅛	9⅜	.50	City Stores vtc	800	½	½	½	½
28½	10	..	Colgate-Palm-P	300	13¾	13½	13⅜	13½
19¼	6⅞	..	Collins & Aikman	200	10½	10¼	10¼	10¼
6½	2¼	..	Columbia Gas	8100	7⅝	7¼	7⅜	7½
25¼	18⅞	.60	Comm Credit	100	25½	25½	25½	25¼
12⅜	11⅜	.60	Comm Invest Tr	200	55	53¾	53¾	53¾
36⅜	15¾	.60	Comm Solvents	2600	18¾	17⅞	18¾	18
3¾	1½	..	Comwith & So	4100	1½	1½	1½	1½
52¾	21½	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	100	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	30⅝
31¼	22	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	400	26⅞	26½	26½	26¼
17⅛	10¼	1½g	Consol Film I pf	100	12	12	12	
47⅜	25	2	Consol Gas	5400	25¾	25¼	25¾	25¼
95	82	5	Consol Gas pf	400	87½	87	87	89¾
4⅜	1½	..	Consol Laundries	1100	1½	1½	1½	
14¼	7¼	.28b	Consol Oil	3700	8⅜	7⅞	8⅛	8
6¾	2⅛	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	500	3⅝	3½	3½	3⅜
2¼	⅜	..	Consol Textile	800	¾	¾	¾	¾
13¾	6½	..	Container A	300	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7
5⅜	2⅜	..	Container B	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	3
2⅜	⅞	..	Cont Baking B	100	1	1	1	1
83¼	69½	3	Cont Can	900	78¾	78½	78¾	79
11¾	6	..	Cont Dia Fibre	300	6⅛	6	6⅛	6
35½	23⅜	1.20	Cont Insurance	500	26½	26¼	26½	26¼
2⅜	¾	..	Cont Motors	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
22¾	13¾	.50b	Cont Oil	2500	17⅜	17	17⅜	17
51	40½	3	Corn Exchange	12000	41	40½	41	40¾
64⅛	55½	3	Corn rProducts	800	59	58¼	59	58
9⅞	3⅜	..	Coty	400	4⅞	4¾	4¾	4⅞
6⅜	3⅜	..	Crown Zellerbach	700	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4¼
10½	3¼	..	Cuba Ry pf	10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
9⅞	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	800	7½	7⅛	7¼	7¼
52⅝	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	100	47	47	47	
29¾	13½	..	Curtis Publishg	500	16	15⅞	15⅞	16
85⅜	42½	4½g	Curtis Pub cf	100	81	81	81	80¾
5¼	2½	..	Curtiss-Wright	9200	2⅝	2½	2½	2½
12¼	5¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	200	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	6¼

—D—

34½	10⅛	..	Deere & Co	600	15¼	14⅝	15¼	14¾
73½	35	..	Del & Hudson	700	36	35⅛	35⅝	35½
33¾	14	..	Del Lack & W	1100	15⅜	15	15⅜	15¼
28½	21	1	Diamond Match	100	21½	21½	21½	21
34½	28¼	1½	Diamond M pf	200	30½	30½	30½	
46¼	32	2¶	Dome Mines	800	43	41¾	43	41¾
23	14½	1.20	Dominion Stores	300	14⅜	14½	14½	15
28½	14¼	..	Douglas A	1400	15	14¼	14¼	14½
125	115	6	du Pont deb	100	123½	123½	123½	123
103⅞	70	2.60¶	du Pont de Nem	4900	85¾	84¼	84⅞	84½

—E—

12⅜	4½	..	Eastern Roll Mill	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
101⅝	79	4	Eastman Kodak	600	95	94	94	93
22½	12⅛	1	Eaton Mfg	400	13½	13¼	13¼	13¼
31⅜	15	..	Elec Auto-Lite	2600	21⅝	21	21¼	21⅜
101	80	7	Elec Auto-L pf	50	97	96½	96½	
7½	3	..	Elec Boat	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
9⅝	3½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	400	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	3⅝
9½	4¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	100	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	7
19¾	7	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	200	7½	7½	7½	7⅜
21	8½	..	Elec Vow & L pf	500	9	8½	8½	8½
23½	10⅛	..	Engineers P S pf	100	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
24½	11	..	Engineers PS ww	900	12	11⅜	11⅜	12
19⅜	5	..	Equitable Off Bld	400	5	5	5	5
24⅞	9⅜	..	Erie RR	300	10¼	10	10	9¾
28¼	14⅞	..	Erie RR 1pf	200	15	15	15	14⅞
27¼	9	..	Evans Products	600	15	14⅜	14⅜	14½
10½	3	..	Exchange Buffet	20	4	4	4	4

—F—

12½	3¾	..	Fairbanks pf	40	4	3¾	3¾	4¼
18	7	..	Fairbanks Morse	100	9	9	9	9
61	30	..	Fairbanks M pf	30	38	38	38	
11¼	4	..	Fed Lt & Trac	200	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	
83¾	27⅛	..	Fed Motor Tr	400	3½	3½	3½	
35	23¾	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	400	26	25¾	26	
28¼	13½	.40	Firestone T&R	100	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14
129¼	51¾	2½	First Nat Stores	1100	61	60¼	61	60
17⅜	2	h	Follansbee B	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅞
22	8½	..	Foster-Wheeler	400	10¼	10	10¼	10
17¼	6¼	..	Foundation	400	7½	7⅜	7½	7¼
17½	8¼	..	Fox Film A	1500	11	10	11	10¼
50⅜	26⅜	2	Freeport Texas	900	26¾	26⅛	26¾	26¾

—G—

4⅜	1⅛	..	Gabriel Snub A	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
43⅜	30	1	Gen Am Trans	400	31½	30½	31	31
23½	12	..	Gen Asphalt	300	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜
14⅜	7⅜	.50b	Gen Baking	200	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
108½	100	8	Gen Baking pf	10	102	102	102	103
10⅛	5	..	Gen Bronze	900	5¼	5	5⅛	5¼
6½	2¼	..	Gen Cable	100	2½	2½	2½	
25¼	18⅞	.60	Gen Electric	5900	18	17⅝	18	17⅜
12⅜	11⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	1850	12½	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜
36⅞	28	1.80	Gen Foods	800	28⅞	28½	28⅞	28½
1¾	½	..	Gen Gas & E A	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	
19	6¼	..	Gen G&E cv pf	300	14	14	14	
21	11	..	Gen G&E 7% A	20	15	15	15	
61¾	50	3.30b	Gen Ital Edison	200	61¾	61¾	61¾	
64½	52¼	3	Gen Mills	200	53½	53½	53½	
42	24⅝	1	Gen Motors	13600	27⅝	27½	27½	27½
103½	89¾	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	200	100¾	100¾	100¾	100½
6⅝	3⅜	..	Gen Out Ad	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
5⅝	2½	..	Gen Pub Service	200	2½	2½	2½	2⅜
45¾	23½	1	Gen Ry Signal	300	24½	24⅜	24½	
3⅝	1	..	Gen Realty	600	1¼	1	1⅛	1⅛
26⅜	10	..	Gen Rlty pf ww	100	10	10	10	
19½	10	..	Gen Refract ct	200	11¾	11¾	11¾	11
13¼	8½	1	Gillette Saf Raz	1000	11	10¾	10⅞	10¾
20⅜	15⅝	1¶	Glidden	300	22	22	22	21½
104	83	7	Glidden ppf	10	102	102	102	102
9½	3¾	..	Gobel (Adolf)	700	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞	4¼
23	16¾	1.20	Gold Dust	2000	17	16¾	16⅞	17
18	8	..	Goodrich	300	9	9	9	9
62¾	25½	..	Goodrich pf	100	36½	36½	36½	36¾
41⅞	18½	..	Goodyear	1900	20¼	19⅝	20¼	19½
86¼	64	4	Goodyear 1pf	300	66½	66¼	66¼	68
11¾	3⅛	..	Gotham Silk Hos	200	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
4½	1½	..	Graham Paige	300	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅞
13⅜	5⅛	..	Granby	100	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
8¾	4	..	Grand Union	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4½
40⅝	28	1	Grant (WT)	300	28	28	28	28
32½	12¼	..	Great Nor pf	1700	13⅝	13½	13⅝	13½
15¼	8½	.50b	Great Nor Ore	300	10⅛	10⅛	10⅞	11
38¼	25	2.40	Great West Sug	1000	27¾	26½	27	27½
115¾	102	7	Great W Sug pf	450	112	112	112	

—H—

30½	27	1¾	Hack W pf A	30	29	29	29	
8¼	3⅛	..	Hahn Dept Sto	500	4½	4	4	3¾
9¾	3½	..	Hall Printing	500	6½	6	6	6
11⅞	3⅝	..	Hamilton Watch	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	
53½	25	..	Hamilton W pf	10	35	35	35	
6½	1½	..	Hat Corp of Am	300	3½	3½	3½	
6¾	1¼	..	Hayes Body	200	2	1⅞	1⅞	2
96⅛	74	5	Hazel Atlas	300	75	75	75	75
8½	5⅝	2	Hercules Powder	300	67	67	67	
430⅛	310	12¶	Homestake Min	200	405	405	405	405
23¼	11	1.25g	Houdaills Her A	200	18	18	18	
6⅞	2⅝	..	Houdaille Her B	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3½
20⅜	12½	..	Houston Oil	300	13¾	13¾	13¾	14
5⅝	2½	..	Houston Oil new	200	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
12⅛	4⅞	..	Hudson & Man	300	5½	5½	5½	5¼
24½	6¼	..	Hudson Motor	1400	7½	7⅜	7⅜	7¼
7¼	1⅞	..	Hupp Motors	200	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜

—I—

38⅞	13⅝	..	Ill Central	1600	14¾	14¼	14¼	14¼
4⅜	2⅜	..	Indian Refining	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
30½	19⅜	1.68	Indus Rayon	200	21⅜	21¼	21¼	21⅜
73⅜	50	2	Ingersoll-Rand	100	51	51	51	50½
4¼	2½	.10	Insuranshare Md	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	
15⅞	5½	.. h	Interboro Rap T	1500	13⅞	13½	13⅞	13¾
5⅞	2¼	..	Intercon Rub	100	3	3	3	3⅛
6⅛	2	..	Int Agr Corp	1000	3¼	3	3¼	3⅛
37¼	15	..	Int Agr ppf	200	20½	20¼	20¼	20
149¼	131	.6	Int Business M	100	137	137	137	137
12⅛	4½	.20	Int Carriers	100	5	5	5	5
37⅜	18⅜	..	Int Cement	400	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18½
46⅞

Hull Opposes 'Barter Treaties' -- Favors Triangular Trade

'Barter Treaties' Strongly Opposed By Cordell Hull

Favors the Triangular System—Is Germany a Special Case? Is Question

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18—The difference in opinion between the State Department and the Office of the Special Adviser to the President on Foreign Trade as to the best policy that the United States should adopt in winning back foreign trade was emphasized today when Secretary Cordell Hull opposed the "barter" treaties which are believed to be favored by Mr. George N. Peek, the President's special adviser.

A barter arrangement has been under discussion between the Germans and Mr. Peek's office for some time back. Germany needs fats, and Mr. Peek is known to be always on the lookout for ways of disposing of lard, so that an arrangement did not appear to present insuperable difficulties. Mr. Hull made clear that he did not oppose the direct interchange of goods in certain instances, namely, in emergencies, but he did not mention any particular cases.

In the case of Germany, however, there are complications which do not make the negotiation plain sailing.

Even supposing that the German case might be called an emergency within Secretary Hull's definition, the State Department already has a disagreement with the German Government on the moratorium on German indebtedness to Americans. In June Germany waived payments on Young and Dawes loans by unilateral act. Some of the creditor nations, including Great Britain, negotiated "clearing arrangements," whereby the creditors collected the amount necessary for paying interest to their nationals out of German balances. This of course is possible only where Germany has a favorable balance with those countries; that is, where they sell more than they buy. Secretary Hull has protested against such arrangements, but has so far obtained no satisfaction from the German Government.

It is impossible for the United States to negotiate such an agreement, as the Germans buy more from the United States than they sell. Germany has been urging that the best way of insuring the payment of debts is to buy more from Germany, so that more dollar exchange will be available in meeting debts. Mr. Hull is not in favor of bargaining a trade agreement for a promise to pay debts.

In general, Mr. Hull opposes barter arrangements because such arrangements would be so restrictive as to put the nations "on the direct road to economic suicide."

"I haven't been able to take any stock in the narrow quid pro quo policy of balancing trade between every two nations that have trade transactions with each other," said Mr. Hull, "and I can't believe that the nations of the world are hellbent on suicide, economically speaking."

He favored "triangular trade," whereby one nation might buy from another more than it sold, balancing this by selling to a third nation more than it bought from it. This system, he explained, would permit trade to follow normal lines.

Most-favored-nation treaties still offered the most effective means of promoting triangular trade, the Secretary emphasized.

Large Copper Users Agree to Buy Only 'Blue Eagle' Copper

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 18 — Ninety-two concerns, who consume about 95 per cent of the copper used in this country, have signed buying agreements with the Copper Code Authority, agreeing to buy no copper other than Blue Eagle Copper, and to cooperate with it in making the Blue Eagle Copper provisions effective, H. O. King, managing director of the Code Authority, announced yesterday.

Negotiations are under way with almost all of the other known users and it is expected that within the next two weeks a large majority of these will be signed, Mr. King said. The time limit for the temporary agreements has been extended further to Oct. 10 and at that time a complete list of those who signed buying agreements is to be published.

"The extent," Mr. King said, "to which these buying agreements have been entered into indicates the whole-hearted cooperation between both producers and consumers of copper."

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

in the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Grove Hall Savings Bank	Sept. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Sept. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Home Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Union Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Oct. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Oct. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Oct. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Sept. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Oct. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Oct. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 6
Brookline Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Oct. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Oct. 10
Somerset Savings Bank, Somerville	Oct. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct. 15

Takes New Post

Blakeman & Shuter

John J. Robinson
Incoming President of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company

Nonferrous Metal Prices Decline To New Low Levels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 18—The nonferrous metals markets have been quite generally weak with several reaching new lows for the year, particularly lead and zinc, and copper for sale in Europe. Silver at 49¼ cents an ounce is the lowest in price since the metal was nationalized. Tin reached a 1934 low early in the week when it sold at 51⅛ cents, but strengthened later.

The weakness was accompanied by extreme dullness, with sales less than half normal proportions. Domestic sales of copper were under 700 tons, the poorest showing since late July. Though the domestic price held at 9 cents a pound sales were made in Europe as low as 6.80 cents, with business there better at the lower price. With Europe the dumping ground of the world in copper and with Germany taking far below normal quotas the outlook for copper there is poor for some time to come. Many American copper consumers expect that the world level will tear down our code-protected price structure, though friends of the copper code maintain that it is working smoothly.

The price of slab zinc declined $3 a ton during the week to the quotation of 4 cents, East St. Louis, or 4.35 cents, New York. The drop was due to extreme dullness and to an ore production in the tri-State district which is entirely too large. Record production since 1930 was being predicted for last week. With the steel industry working at only 21 per cent of capacity, the galvanizers are naturally consuming but little zinc.

Lead is still cursed with too abundant supplies. Business has been fair but the market tone is none too firm.

United Kingdom Increases Cotton Trade With Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Sept. 18—As a result of agreements reached at the Ottawa Imperial Conference in 1932, cotton manufacturers in the United Kingdom have succeeded in increasing their business to Canada to an unprecedented level, it was learned at the Montreal Board of Trade.

Official returns for the first six months of this year show that trade in this direction has increased enormously. In 1931, Britain shipped 27,781,100 square yards of cotton piece goods to Canada.

The export was 27,237,100 square yards in 1932. After the Ottawa pacts came into force the exports climbed considerably. In 1933 the United Kingdom sent 46,704,100 square yards to Canada, while during the first six months of this year alone the export was 34,236,000 square yards.

Canada's Post Office Revenues Are Rising

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Sept. 18—Post-office revenue has increased $700,000 during the past seven months, said the Hon. Arthur Sauve, Postmaster-General, in a recent address here before the convention of the United Postal Employees of Canada, and this increase points to gradual business recovery throughout the country. The decrease in post-office receipts since 1930 had resulted in pay cuts, which he hopes will be restored with a continuance of this improvement.

That the Canadian service compares favorably with the old-established systems of European countries was the opinion expressed by the speaker. In attending the World Postal Congress at Cairo last winter, he had an opportunity of comparing the Canadian service with the various postal systems in the world.

Chinese Crop Data Show Area in Rice Increasing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING—Results of the first official attempt at crop reporting in China are summarized in a monograph just issued by the national agricultural research bureau of the Ministry of Industries.

According to data supplied by a large army of voluntary crop reporters in 18 provinces, the total area devoted to various important crops in 1933 was 1,155,898,000 Chinese mow, or approximately 192,649,666 acres. The average devoted to rice appeared to be increasing, while the wheat acreage showed a decrease. Cotton acreage increased substantially during 1933, due chiefly to the enormous increase in North Kiangsu.

John J. Robinson Is New President Of N. E. Telephone

N. Y. Executive Succeeds M. B. Jones Who Continues as Chairman

At the meeting of the directors of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, held this morning, Mr. M. B. Jones tendered his resignation as president of the company, anticipating by a short time the normal termination of his service under the established retirement plan of the company.

The resignation was accepted as of Sept. 30. Mr Jones will continue for a time as chairman of the board.

To succeed Mr. Jones as president, the directors elected Mr. John J. Robinson, long associated with the New York Telephone Company, and for some time its operating vice-president.

While Mr. Robinson comes to New England from one of the major posts in the Bell System, his election no more than marks another step in a steady rise from the ranks.

He is 55 years of age. His education was obtained in the public schools of Brooklyn, N. Y., where he was graduated from the Manual Training High School.

In 1899, at the age of 20, he entered the service of the New York Telephone Company as cable splicer's helper, attained full rating as cable splicer after a year, and thereafter progressed steadily to become in turn foreman, supervising foreman, general foreman, and district plant superintendent.

In 1912 he transferred to St. Louis as general plant superintendent of the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company, where, except for a brief period in a similar post with the Michigan Bell Telephone Company, he remained until 1924. In that year he returned to the New York Telephone Company as general plant manager.

He became vice-president and general manager of the Brooklyn area of the New York Telephone Company in 1927; and in April, 1933, was made operating vice-president of that company, which is the largest of the Bell System operating units. It is from this post that he comes to head the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company.

Crude Oil Output In United States Has Upward Trend

TULSA, Okla., Sept. 18 (AP)—A general upward trend over the United States brought crude oil production from 2,491,479 to 2,590,876 barrels a day last week, the Oil and Gas Journal says.

California, where there was an 8600-barrel drop, was the only one of the three major areas to cut output.

Oklahoma showed an increase from 416,910 to 502,240 barrels a day.

Texas production advanced from 1,091,411 to 1,110,008 barrels a day, with East Texas' production increasing from 505,033 to 523,800 barrels.

In Kansas there was an increase from 120,900 to 126,585 barrels; the eastern area produced 133,576 barrels, as compared with a previous average of 133,117 barrels, and in the Rocky Mountains, production dropped from 96,900 to 95,570 barrels.

Record Refunding Nears Conclusion

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 18—The refunding operation for the city of Detroit which has constituted the largest undertaking of its kind ever carried out will be brought to a final conclusion in November when the new refunding bonds will be issued to bondholders, it was indicated today in an announcement by the Bondholders' Refunding Committee of which B. A. Tompkins, vice-president of Bankers Trust Company, New York, is chairman.

The new bonds will be available for delivery on or about Nov. 15 in exchange for certificates of deposit representing the old securities which have been deposited with the committee.

The committee has sent a letter to all of the holders of certificates of deposit advising them, in view of the large number of bonds involved, to forward their certificates to the depositary immediately in order that they may receive the new securities without delay as soon as they are available.

The refunding plan providing for the readjustment of more than 300 issues of the city's bonds and notes aggregating approximately $287,000,000 was announced by the committee in July, 1933.

Customs Receipts Mount Following Cuban Treaty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18—The reciprocity treaty with Cuba, which became effective on Labor Day, resulted in considerably augmented customs receipts during the week immediately following, it was announced by the Bureau of Customs.

During the seven days from Sept. 4 to 11, inclusive, the amounts received in the form of customs duties at New York City amounted to over $6,122,386, of which $2,664,016, or 43.5 per cent, represented duties on Cuban sugar withheld from importation or not withdrawn from warehouses until after the reduction of duties provided for by the new treaty.

The port of Boston collected $1,170,405 in duties from Sept. 4 to 12, inclusive, of which $838,788, or 71.7 per cent, covered duties on Cuban sugar. The collections at Philadelphia for the same period aggregated $2,232,997, of which duties on sugar represented $1,904,187, or 85.3 per cent. Duties of $766,344 on Cuban sugar accounted for three-fourths of the collections at Baltimore during the week ended Sept. 10.

Struggle for Latin-American Trade Is Looming on Horizon

South Americans View the Many Foreign Trade and Financial Delegations Arriving on Continent as Foreshadowing Keen Commercial Competition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—South Americans see indications of a coming struggle for their trade in the continental flittings of different foreign trade and financial delegations.

The recent arrival of the Japanese delegation, which attracted international attention, has been followed by American and German missions which, if not as imposing in membership, have had an official character not lost upon the hosts.

German Mission Seeks Pact

The German mission is headed by Herr Otto Kiep, who has the powers of an envoy plenipotentiary, and is conducting a series of negotiations with the Argentine, Chilean, Brazilian and Uruguayan Governments which suggest that the Reich is ready to change its whole economic outlook on South America. Harassed by the kaleidoscopic changes in European political economy and with no colonies to fall back upon, it is ready to plunge into the New World market hoping to find therein part of its future economic salvation.

Mission headquarters have been established in Buenos Aires and the length of stay will be determined by the progress of negotiations whose aim will be a "new basis for the interchange of products between Germany and the republics of Latin America." The members state that they "desire to prepare some scheme for meeting the fluctuations in the trading balances between Germany and the South American countries." Observers on the spot see in these declarations a German desire to take more raw materials from this continent, which will placate South Americans and stave off a certain amount of Japanese competition which has been felt as much by them as by the British. Exchange restrictions have also helped to precipitate them into this change.

U. S. Also Prepares Ground

German commercial expansion, if seriously planned, would be assisted by the strong community roots established here—stronger than those of any other European nationality, not excluding the Spaniards. The strength of this medium is continually recognized by the Reich Government which, especially since the accession of Hitler, has done its utmost to remind South American Germans of their obligations to the Fatherland. Special directional wireless propaganda has been used in the campaign from home.

The American financial mission to South America, which recently concluded its tour, was performed by John Williams and Donald Heath, who were studying exchange and other trade problems for the benefit of the United States Government in its impending negotiations for reciprocal treaties. These experts were the forerunners of the diplomats who will work out a network of Latin-American treaties based on the new liberal economy in the pact with Cuba. They have been amassing data to assist the treaty negotiations with the main trading units of the continent.

No More Frozen Credits

There is one unanimous finding of all foreign missions and observers, American and European, which may or may not find its way into official reports. That is—the problem of frozen credits is dead. It only awaits its burial in the varying compensation treaties which the several powers are negotiating.

The term—"frozen credits"—is one with which the governing and commercial powers are heartily disgusted, and surprise is expressed that it merited so much space in the newspapers. It disappears because of a gradual and inevitable commercial process—the withdrawal at any price or the reinvestment of blocked exchange.

It can safely be predicted that before the last of the so-called compensation agreements are negotiated in South America there will be few if any frozen credits left to thaw. Pesos which were trapped have either been converted at a loss or invested in domestic business which in many cases has yielded a profit.

News Notes—Germany

Motor Production—During the second quarter of this year German motor-vehicle factories continued to increase production, which is contrary to the usual seasonal slump. The first six months of 1934 closed with a total output of motor vehicles of about twice the total reached in the first half of 1933. Passenger-car production in the six months' period of 1934 totaled 70,408 units compared with 42,293 units in the like period of 1933. Output of trucks in the first half of 1934 amounted to 11,827 units, compared with 5559 units in the first half of last year. The number of passenger cars produced in June was 18,571 units, the highest figure reached in one month in several years and greater than for the entire first quarter of 1933.

* * *

Shoe Sales—End-of-season shoe sales recently held in Germany under regulations sanctioned by the Government have proved generally satisfactory, according to Washington reports. These sales were held at the same time throughout the country during the first two weeks in August. In view of the confidence expressed as a result of these sales under official supervision, dealers hope that the plan will continue. It is their opinion that it enables the reputable shoe retailer to dispose of surplus seasonal stocks at more favorable prices.

* * *

Electrical Production—Increased production of electricity in Germany during 1934 is reported to the Department of Commerce. Electrical output reached its low point in Germany during the month of June, 1932, according to the report, and has increased more or less constantly since that time. The average monthly production of electricity of 122 producers in the first half of 1934 has 1292.2 million kilowatt hours compared with an average monthly output of 111.4 million kilowatt hours in the first half of 1933.

* * *

Cutlery Industry—The German Government measures enacted to restore better conditions in trade and industry have failed to help the cutlery industry which has steadily been losing ground in foreign markets for some time. In normal times, according to a report from Washington, approximately 80 per cent of the total volume of German cutlery sales is in foreign markets. At the present time this ratio has shrunk to about 60 per cent. In the first six months of this year German cutlery shipments abroad amounted to only 1967 metric tons, valued at 12,441,000 Reichsmarks as compared with 2087 tons valued at 14,410,000 Reichsmarks in the like period of 1933. (Reichsmark equals about 40½ cents.)

* * *

Steel Scrap Imports—Germany's scrap imports continue on a higher level than usual in spite of the fact that iron and steel scrap imports declined in May and June compared with preceding months, says a report from Cologne. The German demand for scrap, it is pointed out, has slackened somewhat lately in the face of increasing iron and steel production. Producers are using more ore than has been customary. Domestic stocks of scrap are not at all large, but a shortage cannot be said to exist. Total German imports of scrap in the first six months of 1934 amounted to 270,898 metric tons compared with 228,850 tons in the like period of 1933.

* * *

Model Electric Village—In order to demonstrate the economic feasibility of electrifying an agricultural establishment, a model "electric village" will shortly be opened by the Silesian Electricity Works of Breslau, according to advices from the American consulate-general at Berlin. The village of Saulwitz, near Chlau, has been chosen for this experiment. Several farms will be provided with electric ovens, hot-water heater, and potato steamers. The power company will bear all the costs of the undertaking, the farmers paying only for the current consumed. The purpose of the project is to try to increase the turnover of the power company, and prove to the Silesian farmer that electricity is not a too-expensive medium for fuel, light and heat.

* * *

Machinery Imports—In spite of severe restrictions against the importation of machinery into Germany, the Reich's purchases of foreign machinery during the first half of the current year were greater than during the like period of 1933, says a report from Washington. Machinery exports in the like period were lower than in the corresponding period of the two preceding periods. Imports of machinery from January to June totaled 11,290 metric tons, valued at 25,479,000 Reichsmarks, compared with 8767 metric tons, valued at 21,749,000 Reichsmarks, in the first six months of 1933. Germany exported 142,283 tons of machinery in the first half of 1934, compared with 156,922 tons in the like period of 1933.

* * *

Potato Production—Although Germany is the world's largest producer of potatoes, scientists in that country are engaged in research work with the object in view of increasing the present yield and developing species unsusceptible to climatic influences, pests and degeneration, according to a report from the American Consul at Cologne. A normal German potato crop is about 40,000,000 metric tons. With the standard of living on a declining scale since 1930, the consumption of potatoes for human nourishment has again reached a higher level. While no official estimates of this year's crop are available, it is certain, acording to the report, that insufficient rainfall, especially in the early part of the year, will cause the crop to be considerably below normal.

* * *

Diesel Engine T...—Manufacturers of Diesel engines in Germany continue to enjoy a brisk business, according to recent reports from Washington. Despite a slight decrease in the value of exports, foreign demand continues lively. Sales abroad in the first six months of 1934 amounted to 2297 engines, valued at 8,271,000 Reichsmarks. Exports in the like period of 1933 totaled 2119 engines valued at 8,492,000 Reichsmarks.

Buyers of Cotton Cloth Learn That Goods Are Scarce

Many Mills Making Most Popular Types Out of the Market

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Sept. 18—After making light of the suspension of cotton manufacturing plants and its effect on the supply of cotton cloth, buyers finally woke up to the fact that the majority of the mills making the most popular types of cloth were actually out of the market and that those styles of goods were very scarce.

During the first week of the textile strike and prior thereto many merchants boldly proclaimed that the mills had six weeks' supply of goods on hand and could supply all normal demands. Buyers believed it and were in no hurry to supply their normal needs, but last week when they could no longer wait to get goods for immediate consumption they discovered that many types of goods were unavailable at the prices prevailing before the strike began.

Many mills with goods on hand were unable to ship the same on account of their shipping rooms being involved with the rest of their operatives.

A number of other mills sensing the approaching demand preferred to hold what goods they had available for higher prices in hopes of partial compensation for their losses on account of the suspension.

Needed Goods Scarce

Buyers' lethargy continued until the middle of last week. When they sought needed goods and found them scarce they began to bid for them and sent prices up rapidly. In a number of cases the most popular constructions were bid up at least 1 cent a yard higher than before Sept. 4.

Nearly all of the print cloth numbers were from ½ to 1 cent higher for all widths from 27 inches to 40 inches. All of the carded broadcloths except the 90x60s as well as the two most popular numbers of combed broadcloths were bid up ½ cent or more.

Nearly all the sheetings constructions were from ½ to 1 cent higher, as were also drills and osnaburgs. The three-leaf twills were higher for the 39 and 40-inch widths which are the most commonly used.

Prices Forced Higher

Combed and carded lawns and dimity stripes were the constructions most affected by scarcities in the fine yarn cotton goods. In goods with rayon content, twills and taffetas registered the most increases in price. In satin fabrics all rayon panne satins and also all acetate panne satins were sold at higher prices.

Those few fine goods mills that were able to promise deliveries found it very easy to obtain orders. Some southern and some Maine mills seemed confident of making early deliveries, and sought orders for delivery a specified few weeks after normal operations were resumed.

Government Ratifies Opening of 38 Banks

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18 (AP)—A Government approval stamp today was on the reorganization plans of 38 closed national banks, accounting for all but seven of the 1407 institutions which failed to open after the 1933 banking holiday.

In the 38 banks are $52,896,000 deposits, said J. F. T. O'Connor, comptroller of currency, in making announcement last night of the approval.

The comptroller said he hoped seven banks of the remainder which had submitted plans previously would submit new reorganization proposals to which the Government could give approval.

The bulk of the refinancing in the 38 institutions will be done locally.

O'Connor said 1036 banks with $1,739,682,000 deposits, unlicensed at the end of the holiday, had been reorganized under old or new charters or absorbed by other national banks. Twenty-eight banks voluntarily liquidated, releasing deposits of $11,051,000; 298 were placed in receivership, with deposits of $153,095,000.

J. H. Case Jr. Put On Staff of SEC

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 18—The Securities and Exchange Commission has appointed James H. Case, assistant secretary of the Stock Clearing Corporation, Stock Exchange subsidiary, as an assistant supervisor of its own market trading department. The action of the commission in rounding out its personnel is seen as an endeavor on its part to put on the SEC force men familiar with practices and operations of the Exchange.

Mr. Case, who sent in his resignation to the Stock Exchange yesterday, is son of J. Herbert Case, chairman of the New York Federal Reserve Bank. His work will consist in the main with the policing of trading and with the regulation of floor trading.

General Motors Has More Stockholders

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 18—General Motors Corporation reports today that its total number of stockholders increased during the third quarter by 1294 to a total of 349,524. This compares with 355,789 for the corresponding period of 1933.

There were 330,475 holders of common stock and the balance of 19,049 represents holders of preferred stock. These figures compare with 329,495 common stockholders and 18,735 preferred for the second quarter of 1934.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate—60c a line for one or two insertions, 55c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

BIG COMMISSIONS selling personal Christmas cards and stationery. Bonuses. New 21 folder Christmas card $1 assortment. Also 100% profit Gift Wrapping. Everyday boxes. Free album and box on approval. WALLACE BROWN, Inc., 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. 213, New York.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. 100% profit selling beautiful 21-folder $1. assortment. Also Gift Wrappings. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. BLUEBIRD STUDIOS, Dept. C83, Fitchburg, Mass.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

SHADOW LAWN

Home offering comforts and attention for those desiring rest and study: 6 miles from Washington, D. C.; booklet on request. Address MANAGER, East Falls Church, Va.

HOUSES TO LET

REMODELED farmhouse, 11 rooms, 2 baths; also cottage, 4 rooms, bath, garages; either furnished or unfurnished; easy commuting N. Y. C. Address MRS. E. D. DAVIS, Glendale Road, Ossining, N. Y.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

WRITE for opportunity to demonstrate newest Snag-Proofed hosiery, which doubles wear; Bonus in Hosiery; no money or experience needed. Samples hosiery FREE. Commission collected at sale. AMERICAN HOSIERY MILLS, Dept. E-13, Indianapolis, Indiana.

SPECIAL work for mothers needing money—show complete style line; canvassing or experience unnecessary; liberal commissions; earn dresses without cost; give dress size. HARFORD FROCKS, Dept. C-80, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate—30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

SELL Bluheet Range Oil Burners, unlimited heat, quick and odorless, gives excellent results, unlike others; agent buys outright, resells at profit. Write BLUHEET OIL BURNERS CO. 376 High St., Newburyport, Mass.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BACK BAY APARTMENTS

1-2-3-room suites in first-class elevator buildings, all modern improvements, convenient locations; also semi-professional building adapted for offices with Switchboard, near The Mother Church. Apply COLEMAN-GILBERT ASSOCIATES, 339 Huntington Ave., Boston. Tel. Con. 3212.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

For rent Oct. 1st, 11 Traill Street, attractive, 4-room, heated apartment, with kitchenette, electrical refrigeration, extra large living room; excellent location; reasonable rental. Apply to MR. BELL, c/o Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company. Lib. 9460.

117 PARK DRIVE

1 and 2-room kitchenette, furnished and unfurnished, elevator service, free refrigeration, showers and enamel sink; rents reasonable. See superintendent on premises, or CLOSE REALTY CO., 18 Tremont Street, Capitol 8378, Boston.

APARTMENTS — FURNISHED

N. Y. C., 70th St., 120 West (5-C)—Six large rooms, 2 baths, handsomely furnished, Oriental rugs, silver, linen, radio; near church; references. Trafalgar 7-3296.

NEW YORK CITY, 141 E. 62nd St.—3 rooms, bath, electric grill, 7 sunny windows, grand piano; $60. Phone Regent 4-0876 before 10, COLE.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 15 W. 95th—Beautiful, large, one-room apartments, tile baths, Frigidaires, kitchenettes; near church, subway, Riv. 9-0876.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

NEW YORK CITY, 319 East 70th St.—Share apartment, girl or couple; $25. Butterfield 8-0008.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, corselette or brassiere designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present-day fashions.
IDA GORDON
239 W. 72nd St., New York City. Endicott 2-1890

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets. Estate Jewels Appraised, Purchased. U. S. Lic. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS—We can supply you with high type men and women for office, sales or executive positions. LOUISE C. BARN, 280 Broadway N. Y. C. Worth. 2-2080.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Nurses governesses, infants' nurses, housekeepers; registration hours 12 to 4 except Saturday. MISS ROLFE, Associate, 431 Riverside Drive. University 4-5342, New York City.

ESTATES APPRAISED

CASH BUYERS Entire estates bought. Est. 24 years. Bank ref. Gold, diamonds, entire households. Oriental rugs, etc. Correspondence invited. HALPER'S, 181 Mass. Avenue, Boston. KENmore 1422

FURRIERS

CANTOR Have your FURS remodeled and repaired at special prices for early Fall. Distinctive styles. 165 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON—LIB. 2724-25.

HELP WANTED

INSTRUCTOR IN ART AND MUSIC—Elementary and secondary school near Philadelphia; knowledge of French desirable; interview necessary. Address Box 293, Wilmington, Delaware.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

HAYDEN HALL — Suburbs of Philadelphia; well located for those needing harmonious environment, loving care and experienced attention. Providence Road, Wallingford, Pa., phone Media 1031.

HOUSES TO LET

JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS.—To let, large, roomy, sunny house, in perfect condition; good grounds, excellent neighborhood; near churches, schools and electric cars; rented very reasonably to the right party. JAM. 0726.

NEWTON CENTRE, MASS.—Nicely furnished bungalow, oil heat, 2-car garage, electric refrigerator, continuous hot water. Centre Newton 3621.

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S, 551 Fifth Avenue; evenings or 3 afternoons. Write Box W-8, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

PRACTITIONER'S office, 2 days a week, also evenings from 5 o'clock, Room 744, 11 West 42nd Street, New York City.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

BOSTON OLD GOLD EXCHANGE CO., Colonial Building, 206 Boylston St., Boston. Cash paid Old Gold, Silver, Gold-Filled Jewelry; licensed Fed. Gov't, 30 years' experience.

CASH AT ONCE We buy old gold, diamonds, jewelry, etc. Send by mail. Correspondence invited. Thousands of satisfied customers. Est. 24 years. Visit us at our big daylight store. Private offices. HALPER'S, 181 Mass. Ave., Boston. tel. Ken. 1422.

WE PAY CASH FOR
GOLD AND SILVER
IN ANY FORM
PEASE & CURREN
Refiners of Precious Metals, 5 Bromfield Street, Room 22, Providence, Rhode Island.

PAYING GUESTS

Silver Birches
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation
BOOKLET Phone Ronk. 16

REAL ESTATE

Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Real Estate and Insurance
Property Management, Appraisals
All lines of Insurance
Choice Apartments One-Family Houses
Reduced rentals. Free auto service.
Beautiful homes. Attractive prices.
Far below replacement values.
OHNEWALD & DENLINGER
1498 FLATBUSH AVE. Mansfield 6-1937
25 years in Flatbush

ESTATE in the exclusive Purchase section, 3 acres; 14 rooms, 7 baths, servants' quarters; unusual circumstances compel owner's sacrifice. EDWARD M. VERDES, 110 Mamaroneck Ave., White Plains, N. Y.

ROXBURY, MASS.—2-family house; near Second Church of Christ, Scientist; 5 rooms first floor and upper 9-room duplex apartment; 8500 ft. land. Tel. Car. 1762 after 6:30 p. m.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

NEEDED by engineer, room, with Christian Scientists preferred; meals; quiet, refined home; cheerful environment; N. Y. C. Write Box T-14, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, MASS., 16 Clearway St., Suite 3—Large, sunny room, 1 or 2; reasonable; one smaller.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 1539 Beacon St., Suite 9—Congenial lady's attractive home, finely furnished; cheerful outside room; choice surroundings; shower; reasonable. Beacon 1581.

N. Y. C., 536 West 113th St. (Apt. 81)—Furnished, attractive, refined American home, newly decorated; singles, double, bus, women.

NEW YORK CITY (2025 Broadway), Apartment 4-B—Airy, pleasant rooms; running water, elevator; transients; $5-$7. Trafalgar 7-1927.

N. Y. C., 2025 Broadway (Apt. 4-D)—Comfortable, large, sunny outside, clean room; near church, transportation. Phone En. 2-9195.

NEW YORK CITY, 601 W. 115th St. (Apt. 31)—Beautiful corner room, suitable 1-2; adjoining bath; private home. Un. 4-0595.

NEW YORK CITY, 808 West End Ave., 11-C (99th)—Extremely convenient large studio near bath, $7. Tel. Riverside 9-9793.

SANATORIUMS

Tenacre, Inc.
Established 1922
Under BOARD OF MANAGERS
MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE, Supt.
Licensed by the State of New Jersey
Descriptive Booklet
Tel. 755 PRINCETON, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ACCOUNTANCY OR SALES

Young man, capable, experienced; have held a position of responsibility and trust with United States Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., for the past 16 years; excellent record; letter of recommendation signed by Treasurer of United States; investigation welcomed. Write Box D-16, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COLORED woman, houseworker, efficient, good cook; whole or part; sleep out; references. ED-4-4840, New York City.

CULTURED English woman to render loving care as nurse, housekeeper or attendant; especially trained with problem children; dependable references. BORN, 12 West Post Road, White Plains, N. Y.

TRAINED attendant-companion for one needing care. Write Box M-39, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

TWO light colored women desire positions; institution preferred; trained workers; best references. 210 N. 50th St., Philadelphia. Sherwood 5317.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

BALTIMORE, MD.—Teacher of pianoforte open for accompanying or ensemble work. GRACE R. YATES, 2802 Allendale Rd., Forest 6131-W.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS bought, sold, exchanged and rented; expert repairing. ARCADE TYPEWRITER CORP., 60 Boylston St., Boston. Han 3121

United States

MASSACHUSETTS

SPRINGFIELD

BONNIE WEE SHOP
Talk Over
Your Millinery Needs
with us
42 VERNON STREET

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

AGENCIES WANTED

REPRESENTATIVE with extensive connection London upholstery and bedding manufacturers seeks reliable progressive agency. Box M-2283, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

APARTMENTS

APARTMENTS, board optional, near sea and cliffs. MRS. LEE NORLANDS, Delphene Ave., Norbreck, near Blackpool.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BLACKPOOL, Sunnyside, Derby Rd., North Promenade—Excellent cuisine, separate tables, electric light throughout, hot and cold running water all rooms; moderate terms. Tel. 3497.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HOUSES

CHESHIRE—Mrs. Lee, The White House, Mellor, welcomes those seeking quiet, home comforts, or nursing care and attention.

SHEFFIELD—Experienced care and attention; large house; beautifully situated; quietness, comfort, peace. MRS. SKELTON, 1 Whitworth Rd., Ranmoor, Sheffield.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

F. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings,
LONDON, W. C. 2, ENGLAND
British and Foreign Patents, Trade Marks and Designs

POST VACANT

WANTED—Domesticated and companionable woman (over 30) to help elderly lady in her own home, cottage, in North of England town; Christian Scientist preferred. Box M-2789, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

POST WANTED

GLASGOW—Shorthand typist (12 years' experience); bookkeeping, double entry, trial balance; knowledge banking and shipping documents. A. c/o Miss Hetherington, 21 Kensington Gate.

MANAGER requires position florists' and nurseryman's business; thorough knowledge nursery stock, seeds, bulbs; floral designer; all buying, take complete charge. Apply Box M-2794, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

ROOMS TO LET

YORKSHIRE-BRADFORD—Furnished flatlets with or without service from 12/-d weekly. MISS FLEMING, 8 Eldon Pl. Telephone 7464.

TEACHERS

LESSONS IN SINGING. All voices. Miss Grace Angus, A.R.

Local Classified Advertising

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe

ENGLAND

ABBOTSFORD HOTEL
Upper Montague Street
Russell Square, London, W. C. 1, England
Adjoining British Museum, few minutes tubes, buses railway stations; constant hot and cold water, central heating; terms from 8/6, room, full breakfast bath light, attendance; night porter
Telegrams: "Abbotell-Westcent, London"

Arton Court 24 CRAVEN HILL GARDENS, LANCASTER GATE, LONDON, W. 2.
Comfortable House, south aspect; good cooking, running hot and cold water; 1st-class staff; fr. 2 gns.; partial Padd. 1706.

At Simla Court 14 Dawson Place London, W. 2 Bayswater 2782
Large arm chairs. Central heating. Hot and cold water and gas fires in bedrooms. From 21s. a week.

BEAULIEU PRIVATE HOTEL
South Norwood Hill, London, S. E. 25
Phone Livingstone 3262
Beautifully situated, 400 feet above sea level; 14½ acres of grounds; sports and flower gardens, billiards; easy access to City and West End. Central heating, gas fires in all bedrooms.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA: BOLEBROKE PRIVATE HOTEL. Cantelupe Road — Moderate terms; near shops, golf station, 2 minutes sea; opposite Christian Science church.

BEXHILL-ON-SEA — Sandringham Private Hotel, facing sea; good bathing; excellent cuisine, moderate terms; near golf, shops, amusements, yet quiet.

BOURNEMOUTH, EAST CLIFF. HOTEL CAVENDISH — Redecorated and refurnished under new owners; hot and cold water, gas fires in bedrooms, central heating; 3 minutes sea, 4 minutes Christian Science church; winter terms: fr. 2½ gns.

BOURNEMOUTH, THE SUNCLIFF PRIVATE HOTEL
East Cliff, uninterrupted sea views whole bay; near church, Cliff lift, pier, amusements; recently refurnished and decorated; lift all floors; sunshine day and night in sun lounge free, hot sea water baths, hot and cold water and gas fires in bedrooms, lock-up and open garage in grounds, private self-contained suites, or board residence; separate tables, excellent cooking and food; terms moderate; suites by arrangement. Tel. 930. Grams Suncliff Bournemouth.

BOURNEMOUTH
Derby Rd. **WIMBLEDON HALL**
4 mins.; Christian Science church; ideal situation, Nr. East Cliff; hot and cold water in all bedrooms; fine range public rooms; well recommended; reduced winter terms from 2¼ gns. S. M. HORSPOOL.

BOURNEMOUTH
Mr. and Mrs. Norman Taylor would be pleased to send illustrated brochure of their charming Hotel WOORN HALL, Richmond Gardens, to anyone visiting Bournemouth. This hotel is centrally situated, within easy reach of church. 'Phone 1940.

BOURNEMOUTH, DERBY ROAD CRAIGLEITH HOTEL
Well known for its homely atmosphere; excellent food and cooking, hot and cold water in bedrooms, every comfort; 3 minutes from Christian Science church and sea; terms 2½ gns.

BOURNEMOUTH
SURREY ROAD **BRUNDON**
PHONE 6238
Every modern comfort. Best English food and cooking. Hard Court. Garages. MR. and MRS. FREDERICK BLAMEY will welcome you.

BOURNEMOUTH, SOUTH MOUNT, Priory Rd.—Private hotel, 3 minutes pier, gardens, tennis; bedrooms h. and c. water; 4s*sec; from 3 gns.; private suites available winter and spring; reduced winter terms. Tel. 840.

BOURNEMOUTH — MANOR ROAD, EAST CLIFF—GLENCAIRN MANOR—One min. sea, tram and Christian Science church; every modern convenience, garage, from 3 gns.

NR. BOURNEMOUTH, Burnbrae Guest House—Country surroundings, near buses, golf course and riding school; tennis; beach hut. MR. and MRS. SIDNEY TITE, Longham, Dorset, Station Bournemouth Central. Phone Northbourne 28.

BRIGHTON, Clarioge, 34 Oriental Pl., 2 doors sea—Board residence from 2½ gns.; hot and cold water in bedrooms; near church. CAPT. WALSH. Tel. 366411.

BOURNEMOUTH, GERVIS ROAD, EAST CLIFF
EARL'S COURT HOTEL
Accommodation 60; 1 min. sea front; private tennis, putting greens, 3 acres beautiful gardens and own private pine wood; inclusive weekly terms 3½ gns.; illustrated brochure from Director.

EASTBOURNE
THE BELGRAVE
MOST POPULAR RESIDENTIAL HOTEL
Attractive Lounges, Cosy Bedrooms, many with hot and cold water. Faultless Service. The whole set in an atmosphere of friendliness and sociability that creates contentment and happiness for guests whose individual requirements are the especial care of the Resident Directors.
Renowned for Exquisite Cuisine
Eastbourne is one of England's most favoured resorts and holds a
SUNSHINE RECORD
The Hotel is Central for everywhere. Sea, Shops, Theatres, etc.
Inclusive terms and NO EXTRAS whatsoever. From 3 and 4 gns. per week according to season.

FALCHEHAM HOUSE, Felpham, Sussex—Guest house, luncheons, teas, home-made cakes, sweets, etc.; Ashdowne Tel. Bognor Regis 321.

HINDHEAD. Punchbowl Inn (Temperance)—Warm and cosy; reduced winter terms; bracing, cooking and service excellent; vegetarians catered for.

LIVERPOOL—Antrim Private Hotel, 73 Mount Pleasant
Running water—hot and cold—in every bedroom
JACK MONTGOMERY Phone 5239

LONDON—AN INEXPENSIVE FIRST CLASS HOTEL
Everything for Comfort Service of the latest. Cuisine of the best.
THE GRANTLEIGH
Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W.2.
Quite near Christian Science church.
Quiet assured Day and Night.
En Pension fr. 3½ gns. p. w. Daily 12/6. Bed, Breakfast, Bath 7/6. NO EXTRAS. Lift. Garage. Night Porter. Ph. Bay 3616. Tariff from Resident Proprietor. Cable "Grantleigh, Padd., London."
Much used by readers of The Christian Science Monitor

London
THURLOE HOTEL
101-2-3, QUEEN'S GATE, S. W. 7
Convenient for everywhere in Town
Excellent cuisine and service
Beautifully furnished
All bedrooms hot and cold water. G. P. O. 'phone. Terms from 3½ gns. Bed, breakfast, bath 8/6. Private suites with bath if desired. All-night service. Ample garage accommodation.

LONDON
Cumberland House Hotel
51/3/5 Earls Court Square, S. W. 5
Phone Flaxman 0830
Pleasantly situated, convenient Shopping centre. Hot and Cold and Gas Fires in every room. Readers of this paper welcomed. Bed and Breakfast 6/6, per day 10/6. Residents 2½ gns. Write for tariff.

LONDON, BEAUMONT, 17 PRINCES SQ. BAYSWATER, W. 2—Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room; from 45/-. Resident proprietors.

LONDON—KERRISDALE PRIVATE HOTEL "Proprietress MRS DAWSON"
4 and 6 Trebovir Rd., S. W. 5
Near Earls Court Station
Tel. (Office) Frobisher 2564
(Visitors) Frobisher 2563
Terms from 2 gns. partial board

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE. Regent Private Hotel—Superior board residence, electric light, central heating, garden, garage. 55, 57, 59 Osborne Road. Telephone 906 Jesmond.

SOUTHPORT. Talbot Private Hotel — Central, heating, gas fires, hot and cold water in bedrooms; very central and close to Christian Science church; terms from 9/- per day; garage near. Phone 300011.

SOUTHPORT. Clifton Hotel. Promenade. Fully equipped. Electric lift. Orchestra. Tennis. Golf. Bathing. Garage. Telephone 4141. Grams "Marine."

SOUTHPORT. Dunvowan Private Hotel, 47, Promenade—Central, electric fires, hot and cold water. Tel. 2737. PROUDFOOT.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:
BOSTON
One Norway St. Tel Commonwealth 4330
NEW YORK
500 Fifth Ave. Tel Lackawanna 4-5600
CHICAGO
333 No. Michigan Ave Tel Randolph 7641
DETROIT
3-101 Gen'l Motors Bldg Tel. Madison 3610
ST. LOUIS
1975 Railway Exch. Bldg. Tel CHestnut 5173
KANSAS CITY
405 Nat'l Fid. Life Bldg Tel. Victor 3702-3
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240
LOS ANGELES
210 West Seventh St. Tel. TRinity 3004
SEATTLE
824 Skinner Building Tel. MAin 3904
MIAMI
1229 Ingraham Bldg Tel. 3-2445
LONDON
1 and 2 Adelphi Ter Tel Temple Bar 1364
PARIS
36 Faubourg St Honoré Tel Anjou 20-67
BERLIN
Unter den Linden 59A Tel A2 Flora 0178
FLORENCE
Via Magenta 11 Tel 23 408
GENEVA
18 rue du Mont Blanc Tel. 28 445
Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States

ENGLAND (Continued)

ST. IVES, CORNWALL
YORK HOUSE—Surrounded by sunny garden; extensive sea view; hot and cold water in all bedrooms; kindly welcome and consideration for each guest; garage. Propts. Garbutt & Knapp.

Three London Hotels
Near a Christian Science church
HOTEL SOMERSET
ORCHARD STREET LONDON, W. 1
(200 rooms)
HOTEL QUEBEC
OLD QUEBEC ST., MARBLE ARCH, W.
(100 rooms)
THE SEYMOUR
15 SEYMOUR STREET, W 1
(150 rooms)
Bedroom, Bath and Breakfast
9/- per day per person
Inclusive 15/- per day per person or from £4.4 weekly

TORQUAY
ARDMORE HOTEL
Refinement, courtesy and comfort; central heating, running water in all bedrooms, private bathroom suites; renowned cuisine; 4 acres of semi-tropical gardens immediately overlooking Anstey's Cove. Write for illustrated brochure. Resident proprietors COLONEL and MRS DE WINTON.

TORQUAY, HOMELAND, CROWNHILL PARK—Comfortable board residence, hot and cold water all bedrooms. Terms 2 - 2½ gns.

TORQUAY—ROBIN HILL HOTEL
Sunny aspect, overlooking Torwood gardens; central heating throughout; running water in all bedrooms; from 2½ gns., no extras. Proprietors, Mr. and Mrs. S. Hale.

TORQUAY—BABBACOMBE
ROSE GRANGE
Private Hotel
Faultless cuisine and service. Hot and cold running water in all bedrooms. Ballroom. Billiards. Garage 18 cars. 150 yards famous Downs and Beaches. Golf and tennis near. Personal Supervision. Terms from 3 gns. Illustrated Brochure on application.

TORQUAY, VERNON COURT HOTEL—South aspect. Directly overlooking sea and sands; hot and cold water in bedrooms; central heating; lift; garage; from 2½ gns. Phone 2676.

TORQUAY, ARGYLL HALL PRIVATE HOTEL, immediately overlooking sea front; sunny aspect, new wing, garage, hot and cold in bedrooms; from 3 gns. Phone 2208.

TORQUAY—May we welcome you to CROPTON HOUSE HOTEL? Near sea; central heating, running water; accommodation for 50; terms 3½-4½ guineas. MRS. M. B. WHITE.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS—St. Ermin's Hotel; elevated southern position; gas fires in bedrooms, centrally heated; terms moderate; tariff from Proprietors, MR. and MRS. ASHFORD KING. Phone 1123.

WORTHING, Clear View Private Hotel, facing sea—Passenger lift, hot and cold water and gas or electric fires in bedrooms; excellent food; guests' requirements studied; 1 minute's walk to bus for church; terms 3 to 5 gns. Phone 326.

ISLE OF MAN

DOUGLAS—Empress Hotel; central promenade; seafront; 200 guests; dancing, billiards; hot and cold all bedrooms, lift, garage, night porter; from 12/6. T. C. M. BOYD.

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH—BROOKLANDS Private Hotel, 9 and 10 Abercromby Place, overlooking Queen St. Gardens, quiet, restful; 3 minutes from Waverley and Princes St. stations; garage; resident proprietrix; modern throughout; excellent cuisine.

EDINBURGH—Marwicks' Private Hotel, 7 and 8 Inverleith Terrace, near Christian Science church; commanding Botanic Gardens; central. Tel. 248411.

GLASGOW. Fitzroy Hotel. 1 Fitzroy Place. Sauchiehall St.—1 minute Christian Science church; hot and cold water all bedrooms, every comfort; moderate; garage adjacent. Telephone: Douglas 332. Telegrams Fitzotel.

NORTH BERWICK. Bon-Accord Private Hotel. Marmion Rd.; convenient station, golf and tennis. MISSES TURNBULL and FINLAY. Phone 77.

FRANCE

PARIS—Family home, 5 rue Peguy, 6e (near 95 Blvd. Montparnasse)—Modern. Comforts. Friendly atmosphere. From Frs. 35.- daily.

PARIS—Pension Golden Dragon, 9 ter Boulevard Montparnasse; modern comforts; moderate terms; full pension from Frs. 750.- monthly.

GERMANY

BERLIN—PENSION DEMBSKI
Nurnbergerstr. 14/15, I. floor.
Tel. B 4 Bavaria 6591. Moderate charges.

BERLIN, W. 15. Pension Bayer, Kaiserallee 203—Lift. Tel. B 4 Bav. 4650. First-class house. Running water. Moderate prices.

MAGDEBURG. CENTRAL HOTEL — First-class house, running hot and cold water, telephone in every room. Tel. 31073/4. Proprietors: Fraesdorf & Co.

München
STUDIENHEIM LURZ
Family pension for young ladies in best locality. Elisabethstr. 26/III. Tel. 372275.

ZOPPOT - HOTEL METROPOL
Zimmer mit Bad und fliessendem Wasser. Erstklassige Küche. Tel. 516 55.

ITALY

ALASSIO, Hotel Ansonia—Telephone; excellent cooking, radiators, hot and cold running water; garden, private beach; highly recommended; moderate terms.

HOTEL PENSION VILLA CORNELIA, TREMEZZO—Lake of Como; open all year; lovely location; comfortable; reasonable terms. DIP. F. FERRARIO.

PENSION VILLA SCIACCIAPENSIERI (Carefree) Siena—Every modern comfort; table supplied from our own farms; large grounds, wood, tennis court. Prop. RICHARD NARDI, expropriator Aquila Nera.

PORTOFINO, MARE—Splendid hotel; marvelous situation on the Italian Riviera; homelike, moderate prices. Prop. Valentini family.

SWITZERLAND

Berne
HOTEL ST. GOTTHARD
Bubenbergplatz

RINGGENBERG bei INTERLAKEN
HOTEL BELLEVUE
Beautiful and quiet situation, glorious view of lake and Alps, dust free.

WEGGIS, Lake of Lucerne
Hotel-Pension FROHBURG
Beautifully situated. Pension terms from Frs 8.- to 9.50. Fam. A. Isele-Nobs, Propr.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

HOTEL LOUIS
Residential, Marine Parade, Durban, Natal. From your bed into the surf. Tennis, bowls, garage, rooms with phone. Hot and cold running water.
P. O. Box 136. Phones 269 and 295.

England

CHESHIRE

BIRKENHEAD

E. PECKHAM
High Class Butcher
Canterbury Lamb a Speciality
40 OXTON ROAD, BIRKENHEAD
TEL. 892

WALLASEY

GRAHAM'S
Wallpapers *Floor Coverings*
Hardware *China*
160 Brighton Street 218 Liscard Road
157 Borough Road. Phone 1157

CUMBERLAND

CARLISLE

J. DRINKALL
CASTLE STREET, CARLISLE
Footwear Specialist
Agent for CANTILEVER SHOES

DERBYSHIRE

DERBY

JOACHIM & ADAMS
(LATE HALE & BOND)
Specialists in Model Coats, Gowns Hats
53, Wardwick, Derby

High Class Groceries and Provisions can be obtained from
G. AUSTIN & CO.
4, 5 and 6, Market Place, Derby
Established 1796

The COUNTRY LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers
Tel No. 367, Repton REPTON DERBY
Why have your Linen washed in town when you can send it to a country Laundry and have it washed in pure spring water and finished under pure, hygienic conditions?

EVERY VARIETY OF
PORTERS'
"Chosen" GARDEN SEEDS
is the product of a Speciality Grower
Curzon St., Pear Tree Road, East St.
London Road
DERBY. Tel. 875

DURHAM

GATESHEAD-ON-TYNE

Better Print at —
IRONBEIRT IKEILLY LTD.
"THE PRINTERS"
GATESHEAD, CO. DURHAM

LOW FELL

ZILLAH TAIT
Milliner
and Ladies' Outfitter
Tel. 76903
7 Durham Road, Low Fell

LAKE DISTRICT

KENDAL

E. H. Booth & Co. Ltd.
ITALIAN WAREHOUSEMEN
45 Highgate, Kendal
Try our Local-made
Blackcurrant, Damson & Raspberry Jam

LANCASHIRE

ACCRINGTON

MOFFITT BROS.
ANNUAL SUMMER SALE
Now Proceeding
Bargains in All Departments
8 to 12, Church Street Tel. 2568

C. A. LANGHAM
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdresser
31 BANK STREET TEL. 2557

ROLAND SWALLOW
GOLDSMITH and JEWELLER
(Certificate)
Repairs a Speciality
7 BLACKBURN ROAD

BLACKPOOL

HOWARTH'S
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Underwear
Ladies' Print Overalls
ST. JOHNS MARKET BLACKPOOL
FLEETWOOD MARKET, *Fridays Only*

Miss F. L. Spring
Exclusive Gowns, Coats and Millinery
FUR COATS and FURS A SPECIALITY
9 Queen Street, Blackpool Phone 3114

BLACKPOOL—Cleveleys

INGHAM'S
8 ROSSALL ROAD, CLEVELEYS
Underwear, Shirts, Nightdresses
Pyjamas, Gloves and Hosiery

BOLTON

FOR
JEWELLERY
Watches
Time-pieces
Silver Ware
Pewter Ware
Cut Glass Ware
etc., etc.
PRESTONS, Ltd.
Corner of Deansgate and Bank Street

WHITEHEADS FURS
Foremost in Fashion & Fully Guaranteed
THE FUR STORE
DEANSGATE, BOLTON

JOSEPH TAYLOR
Complete
House Furnisher
CARPET WAREHOUSEMAN
33-35 Corporation Street
and Market Hall. Tele. 776

BURNLEY

Mademoiselle Marguerite
12a Hargreaves Street, Burnley
Specialist in Permanent and Marcel Waving
PHONE 3030

LIVERPOOL

OWEN OWEN
First for Fashions, Fabrics, Furniture and Furnishings
OWEN OWEN Ltd.
CLAYTON SQUARE, LIVERPOOL

LIVERPOOL (Continued)

You can be sure of 3 things at Bon Marche
GOOD VALUE
GOOD QUALITY
GOOD TASTE
Bon Marché Clothes are like that
BON MARCHÉ
THE FASHION STORE
Church & Basnett Sts. Liverpool

GEORGE HENRY LEE
AND COMPANY LIMITED
Quality for Quality
Liverpool's Lowest Prices

RUSHWORTH'S
FOR BETTER
RADIO
GREATEST SELECTION
BEST VALUE
EASY PAYMENTS
RUSHWORTH & DREAPER
Piano, Radio and Gramophone Showrooms
11-17 ISLINGTON

All the Latest Books of the Season.
Children's Books, Toys and Games
PLAYS A SPECIALITY
Philip Son & Nephew Ltd.
50 CHURCH STREET

J. Collinson & Co.
Established 1823
34-36 BOLD STREET Royal 2618
Exclusive Footwear. Agent for Cantilever Shoes

You Can Get All
Nationally Advertised Foods at
COOPERS
CHURCH STREET, LIVERPOOL

Armstrongs
HATS OF DISTINCTION
Day and Evening Gowns, Coats, Sports Wear
12 Allerton Road, Liverpool
Phone Wavertree 139

Clay & Abraham Ltd.
87 Bold Street 18 Lord Street
23 Tithebarn Street
★ PERFUMERY
TOILET SPECIALITIES ★
PHOTOGRAPHIC
MILLINERY
GOWNS
EDITH HIBBARD
25 BASNETT STREET Royal 2134
Liverpool HOSIERY KNITWEAR

Ladies' Tailors Furriers
S. & J. GOULD
BASNETT STREET ROYAL 409
Furs a Speciality — Coat Frocks, Afternoon and Semi-Evening Gowns

SPIERS & GLEDSDALE Ltd
PRINTERS
Stationers, Bookbinders, etc.
18 CABLE STREET TEL.: BANK 4597

BOODLE & DUNTHORNE
JEWELLERS
25 LORD STREET
Gifts at All Prices

HENSHAW BROS.
53 Russell St. Tele. Royal 2290
PLUMBERS
DECORATORS

MANCHESTER

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
(FRANK DRURY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions
and
Home Furnishings
RESTAURANT
St. Ann's Place, Manchester

"K" Shoe Specialist
CHARLES CORDEY
21 OLD MILLGATE, MANCHESTER
Telephone Blackfriars 0837
ASK FOR PRICE LIST

Herbert Harrison Ltd.
(Incorporating Raeper & Plowman)
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailors
Correctly cut clothes
combined with superior workmanship
78 MOSLEY STREET, MANCHESTER

Tel. Central 2027
A. E. WILKINSON, F.B.O.A.
OPTICIAN
100 OLDHAM ROAD

TYPEWRITERS
Standard and Portable New and Second-Hand
Carbons and Ribbons, Duplicators and Inks. All Stationery Supplies.
ARTHUR FOOTE Limited
Commercial Stationers
24 BROWN STREET, MANCHESTER

LANCASHIRE (Continued)

MANCHESTER (Continued)

Dickson & Robinson
Limited
SEEDSMEN TO H. M. THE KING
Garden and Farm Seeds, Bulbs, Plants, Roses, etc.
Catalogue free. Please ask for it.
CATHEDRAL STREET
MANCHESTER

Eversoft Upholstery
Pure materials. Made entirely by us in our new workshop
HONEST UNDER THE COVER
Double Spring, All Hair Stuffing
Divan Chairs from £4.17.6
SETTEES from £8.19.6
100 Sets of Upholstery from £10 to £137.10.0
Two Acres of Showrooms
J. & J. SHAW Ltd.
70 Oxford Street, Manchester
also at Compton Furnishing Co. Ltd
Basnett Street, Liverpool

Motor Cars and Accessories

Every make of car supplied. Repairs a speciality.
FRANK LEWIS
MARKET STREET GARAGE, STRETFORD
Phone Longford 2090

REDFERNS'
THE 'QUALITY FIRST' HOUSE
Hair Creams
Mason Pearson Hair Brushes
Combs
75, MARKET STREET

WALLACE'S
DECORATORS
127 Burton Rd., W. Didsbury, Manchester
Estimates for All Classes of Work
Best Quality Wallpapers
Agents for Walpamur, Vesta Paints, etc.
Telephone DIDsbury 3292

ROCHDALE

Rochdale's Leading Florist
E. APPLEBY
4 & 6 CHEETHAM ST.
ROCHDALE
Flowers from the Nurseries daily
Tel. 3816

Rona
Millinery, Exclusive Gowns and Suits
216 Yorkshire St. Tel. 3664

SOUTHPORT

SEE THE
Furnishing Galleries
at
BROADBENTS Ltd.
OF CHAPEL STREET

WOODHEAD'S CAFES
Lord Street and Chapel Street
LIGHT LUNCHEONS
HIGH TEAS — SUPPERS
Orchestral Music Daily

The Early Autumn Goods Are Now Arriving at
BOOTHROYDS

Tel. 4308 Established 1823
121-123 LORD STREET
CARNELL BROS.
Family Grocers
Bread Bakers
Provision Merchants
We stock Lushus Table Jellies

HAROLD BARTON M.P.S.
CINÉ and PHOTOGRAPHIC SPECIALISTS
13 Lord Street, Southport

WIGAN

LAMB & BULLOCK
Beef and Pork Butchers
Corned Beef and Pickled Tongues constantly on hand
4 MARKET STREET, WIGAN

NORTHUMBERLAND

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

EXCEPTIONAL VALUE
Real Java Python Thumb Bags
15/11. 19/11. 21/-
Including Postage
Allan of Blackett Street
and at Whitley Bay

Two Ball Lonnen Garage
West Road (Top of Denton Bank) Newcastle-on-Tyne
Everything for the Motorist.
Castrol Lubrequipment.
CALL HERE FOR PETROL, OIL, etc.
Telephone 33262

Exclusive Gowns, Coats.
Cardigan Suits and Hats. Moderately Priced. Obtainable at
Mesdames Perry & Welbourn
151 and 153, Northumberland Street
TEL. 26716 NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

MANSFIELD

WILLMAN
White Hart Street
For Best-Class Printing
Poster-Writing
Stationery, Books, etc.

JOHN ROBINSON & CO.
3 AND 11 STOCKWELL GATE
Expert Ladies' Tailor
MEN'S and BOYS'
COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
TEL. 562

ROWELL BROS., Family Drapers
1 Church Street
Depts.: Dress Materials, Household Goods, Millinery, Haberdashery, Ladies' and Children's Complete Outfitters. Public Institutions Catered for.
Branches: Bainbridge Ltd., Newark, tel. 19; Rowell Bros., Shirebrook, tel. 35

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE (Continued)

MANSFIELD (Continued)

KEELEYS
Prop. L. J. Elwood
13 Handley Arcade
Millinery Specialists
Value Unequalled
Renovations Receive Our Careful Attention
Millinery Trimmings Flowers Mounts Ornaments
Tel.: 932

NOTTINGHAM

Lamcote Dairy Farm
for
CERTIFIED MILK
Lamcote is the Hall Mark of purity for rich, clean milk and is the best procurable
Delivered every morning from 7 a. m. at LOCAL PRICES.

H. G. WAGGETT & SON
Lamcote Dairy Farm, Radcliffe-on-Trent
Telephone No. Radcliffe 80

MOTOR SERVICE CO.
(NOTTINGHAM) Ltd.
BROXTOWE STREET, SHERWOOD
Specialists in high-class repairs and maintenance
Single cars or fleets of commercial vehicles kept in perfect running repair by contract for any period.
KEEN COMPETITIVE PRICES.
Individual attention for every customer.
TELEPHONE NO. 65287

Whetton's Ltd.
Shoes
Foot Comfort and Fashion
Fitted by Experts
15 MARKET STREET
Phone 45450

W. E. HORNSEY
PRINTING A Speciality
Account Books,
Table Stationery, etc., etc.
18 GOLDSMITH ST. Phone 3035

SHROPSHIRE

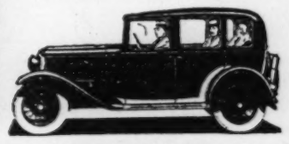
OSWESTRY

All Styles of
Lotus and Delta Footwear
Stocked by
EMILY JONES
34 WILLOW STREET

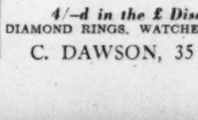
YORKSHIRE

BRADFORD

Austin
"Britain's Most Popular Car"
50 DISTINCT MODELS FROM £100
Models to suit every need and pocket; there are
"SEVENS," "TEN-FOURS"
"TWELVE-FOURS"
"TWELVE-SIXES"
"SIXTEENS" and "TWENTYS"



FREE TRIALS
Anywhere, Anytime, without the slightest obligation
Part Exchanges and Confidential Deferred Payment Terms arranged by the Company, if and when desired.
AUSTIN CAR
Yorkshire County Distributors
Central Garage
LIMITED
TOWN HALL SQUARE
BRADFORD
and
WOODHOUSE LANE
LEEDS
'Phone Bradford 7914 (4 lines)
'Phone Leeds 21591 (3 lines)
J. Russell Rose, Managing Director

The *"Quality"* Store

for 30 Miles Around
Tel. 2890 (8 lines)
BROWN, MUFFS'
of BRADFORD
Complete Outfitting for Men, Women and Children
Drapers, Furriers, Furnishers

BOOT REPAIRS
Collected and delivered free in all parts of Bradford and suburbs.
JESSE CRAVEN
6 The Colonnade, Westgate Phone 4365
Write or Phone and Our Driver Will Collect

GERTRUDE WOOD
Millinery—Gowns—Coats
Smart and Exclusive Models
31 Bradford Road, Shipley
Telephone Shipley 1396

For a Brighter Outlook
CONSULT
CHAS. A. BROWN
Window Cleaning, Limewashing, and General Contractor. 8a BOWER STREET
Telephone 2186

THOMAS NEWBOULT
Printer and Manufacturing Stationer
Shearbridge Works. Phone 5301
ENQUIRIES SOLICITED
ESTIMATES FREE.

FRANK W. ROBINSON
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor for
COATS, COSTUMES, GOWNS and RAINCOATS
18 Dirkhill Road Telephone 7684

OPPORTUNITY SALE
CLOSING DOWN
4/-d in the £ Discount
DIAMOND RINGS, WATCHES, CUTLERY
C. DAWSON, 35 Ivegate

YORKSHIRE (Continued)

BRADFORD (Continued)

QUALITY—FRESHNESS—PURITY
Purchase your
Groceries and Provisions
from
ARTHUR RHODES Ltd.
14 RAWSON PLACE
Telephone 8750-1
Also at ILKLEY AND MORECAMBE
Deliveries throughout the West Riding

SKELTON'S

A Name Distinguished in MEN'S WEAR of QUALITY
Gloves, Hosiery, Neckwear, Shirts, Pyjamas etc., etc
64 MARKET STREET
(Opposite TOWN HALL Phone 7239)

AUTUMN and WINTER
COATINGS
You'll always find a better selection of inexpensive "Quality" fabrics at ILLINGWORTH, NEWBOULT'S, and their "Better Value" prices will always save you money, too.
Materials purchased in any department cut to any selected "BUTTERICK" style free of charge.
ILLINGWORTH, NEWBOULT & Co. Ltd.
Westgate, Godwin St. and Sackville St.

SYDNEY PEARSON
COSTUMIER and FURRIER
MILLINERY
and HOSIERY SPECIALISTS
28-32 DARLEY ST. 'Phone 4515

JABEZ COLE (COAL) LTD.
COAL MERCHANTS
CLAREMONT BRADFORD
THE OLDEST AND LARGEST DISTRIBUTORS IN BRADFORD

HALIFAX

FURNITURE
DECORATIONS
CARPETS FABRICS
LINENS BEDDING
SIMPSONS
SILVER STREET
HALIFAX
Est. 1815 Tel. 3735
Yorkshire's Leading Furnishers
Also at London and Blackburn

HARROGATE

DECORATING?
Then for Service, Craftsmanship, Reasonable Charges
J. MORLEY & SON
14, Cheltenham Parade Tel. 2746
Also at Knaresborough and Borobridge

Tel. Nos. 4041 (3 lines)
STANDINGS Ltd.
General Provision Stores
RESTAURANT CAFE
Branch Stores 20, West Park Tel. 4390
Station Square

Shetland Industries
One of the largest selections of Fair Isle Knitwear in North of England.
Shawls, Rugs, etc., also Homespun, Shetland, Harris and Donegal tweeds.
Tel. 3377 17 Princes Street

ESTABLISHED 1883
WALKERS FOR FINE FURNITURE AND FURNISHINGS
32 PARLIAMENT STREET
HARROGATE

ROWNTREE'S
JAMES STREET
For Newest Fabrics and Carpets
Also for
Reliable Linen Goods
Tel. Harrogate 3131
Henry Sergeant
GOWNS
COSTUMES, HATS
JUMPERS, CARDIGANS
LINGERIE, HOSIERY, GLOVES
Producer of the "SERBURY" Coat

W. H. SLATER & SON LTD.
HOUSE FURNISHERS,
UPHOLSTERERS, CABINET MAKERS
("SUNDOUR" UNFADABLE FABRICS)
20, 21, 22, WEST PARK, HARROGATE.
TEL. NO 2294. DAY & NIGHT

WALTER DAVEY & SONS
PHOTOGRAPHERS
HARROGATE

HUDDERSFIELD

CHARLES WILLIAM WHITWAM
Grocer and Provision Dealer
16, PENISTONE ROAD, NEWMILL
We sell all the leading nationally advertised goods in The Christian Science Monitor
OUR BUTTER, BACON, CHEESE ARE THE FINEST PROCURABLE
Our aim is the best quality at reasonable prices.

AUTUMN SHOES
QUEEN, "K," CLARK, etc.
ARCH PRESERVER, BARKER
FITTED BY
THOMAS WALKER
10 and 12 King Street

Tel. 158
ART FLORISTS
HARRY BLACKBURN
Presentation Bouquets a speciality
Market Place
Grams "Bouquets Hudd"

YORKSHIRE (Continued)

HUDDERSFIELD (Continued)

ESTABLISHED 1852 TELEPHONE 704
OLDFIELD & STUDDARDS
18, KIRKGATE
CABINET MAKERS AND UPHOLSTERERS
HOUSE FURNISHERS

ARMITAGE'S
for
COAL and COKE of Quality
with a service that is reliable
James Armitage & Son
17 Market St., Huddersfield, and Depots
Phones Huddersfield 646, Holmfirth 43

LEEDS

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
Marshalls Ltd.
The Fashion Centre of Yorkshire
Bond Street and Park Row, Leeds
and Branches at Scarborough, Harrogate, Sheffield, York

PATTERNS · FABRICS · & PERFECT DRESSMAKING
The easiest possible way financially to true perfection in dress is either to make your own clothes (if you are clever enough) or to let us make them. We invite readers to try any or all of our Three-fold *Specialised* Services — patterns — exclusive fabrics and perfect making up.
Pattern Services Ltd
COR. OF ALBION PLACE and BRIGGATE
Phone. LEEDS 25210 *(Next Dolcis)*

Misses Walker
Hairdressing and Beauty Culture
(25 Years' Experience)
Perfection in Permanent Waves
1 LANDS LANE, LEEDS
Tel. 29084 (2 lines)
Also at WOOD STREET, WAKEFIELD
Diplomas and Prize Winners
Eugene System Permanent Waving

Tel. 23741
36 and 38
New Briggate
Leeds
J. Leslie Ltd
Smart Clothes
GOWNS
MILLINERY
COSTUMES
3 doors below Grand Theatre

A. E. ASTBURY
Painter and Decorator
2 Norwood Terrace, Victoria Road
Leeds
Telephone 22393

Haiste & Sons
Gentlemen's Hosiers, Outfitters
"The Corner Shop"
63 Vicar Lane, Leeds

POBJEE
Florist and Fruiterer
11 ALBION STREET
Tel. 21764 Leeds
Floral Decorations and Wedding Bouquets Speciality.

E. WILSHIRE & CO. Ltd. for Coals

10 cwts. Selected House Coal	19 3
10 cwts. Haigh Moor Nuts	19 3
10 cwts. Best House	18 6
10 cwts. Best Nuts	17 6
10 cwts. Kitchen Nuts	15 0
10 cwts. Cobbles	14 6

Delivered in Bags C. O. D.
Hunslet Lane, Midland, Leeds 10. Tel. 24424

EDGAR FROST
Monumental Sculptor
Designs in Granite, Marble and Stone. All types of lettering neatly executed. Vases and Garden Ornaments.
WORKS, 84 Crossgates Road
RESIDENCE, 4 Poole Road, Crossgates

GROOCOCK & SON
71 OTLEY ROAD, HEADINGLEY, LEEDS
Provision Specialists
High Class Grocers
TEL. 51341

CAFÉ ROYAL
late Abbott's
CONFECTIONERS *and* CATERERS
Austhorpe Road Cross Gates Leeds
Tel.: 80 Cross Gates
Christmas Orders now taken for every kind of Cakes, Toffees, Chocolates and Biscuits. Catering a Speciality. Highest Honours for pure food.
YOUR BAKER
W. Tarbotton
THE HOUSE OF DODDS
The Parade, Headingley Tel. 53289
and Town Street, Armley Tel. 58187

SCARBOROUGH

All kinds of Bread and Confectionery

YORKSHIRE

SHEFFIELD (Continued)

Everything for Men's Wear Will Be Found
AT
Cockaynes
Who Have the Latest Styles in
SUITS TIES
OVERCOATS GLOVES
SHOES SHIRTS, etc.

H. H. GREEN
Psalter Lane Garage
PHONE 60988
TECALEMIT
"We are equipped to serve you well."
Lubrication Service

Burn the better cleaner-burning coal — burn
OXCROFT
E. A. STEVENSON
Colliery Agent, Coal and Coke Contractor
141 NORFOLK ST., SHEFFIELD. 1
Phones
Sheffield 23184, 23185 and 24894

103,5,7 WEST ST. SHEFFIELD 1.
CENTRAL MOTORS (Sheffield) LTD. PHONE 22898
FOR AUSTIN STANDARD & LANCHESTER AND TYRES, OILS & ACCESSORIES

Shop at Walsh's Always!
No matter what you require, you will find just what you want at Walsh's, the Store of Sterling Values.
John Walsh Ltd
HIGH STREET, SHEFFIELD, 1.

We sell CAMPBELL'S SOUPS
T. J. C. COE
SILVER HILL STORES, ECCLESALL
Once a Housewife has discovered the Quality of our goods, and the service we render, she seldom seeks further for a good GROCER and CONFECTIONER.
TEL. 70874

STAUBER'S CAFE
LUNCHEONS
TEAS George St.
SUPPERS
Fresh Home Made Chocolates
Cream Cakes. 76 PINSTONE STREET

All Modern Electrical Appliances
for your Home supplied by
HAROLD HOULT
Water Heaters, Fires — Refrigerators, Cleaners, Irons
6 FRICKLEY ROAD

Johnson & Appleyards Ltd.
Do the Best Work at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES
All Kinds of Repairs. Re-Upholstering. Re-making Carpets, Bedding, Loose Covers. *Estimate Free*
Leopold Street Tel. 21374

Everything Electrical
James W. Rippon
Electrical Contractor
32 ARUNDEL STREET Tel. 20438

John Gregory & Son
(John A. Gregory)
Accounts for Taxation, Estate Management, Insurance—All Classes
Agents for Leeds Permanent Building Soc. Enquiries: 24 Norfolk Row. Phone 20823

Melling Bros LTD.
for Tasteful House Decorations
BUILDERS PLUMBERS CONTRACTORS
Balfour Road
Telephone 41535 Estimates Free

For Boys' Clothes
Steward & Steward
(Sheffield) Ltd.
48-62 PINSTONE STREET

WAKEFIELD

EAVESTAFF
Small Grand Piano
66 Gns.
CHAS. R. COE
Tel. 2982 Cross Square
Cash or Terms

C. A. BROTHERTON
Specialist in Millinery
Gloves, Blouses, Underwear
Hosiery and Neckwear
11 BULL RING, WAKEFIELD

YORK

THE TEA SHOP
38A CONEY STREET, YORK
(Next door to Messrs. Thos. Cook & Sons)
LUNCHEON
AFTERNOON TEAS
Home-made Cakes
Handicraft, Pottery, etc.

Scotland

AYRSHIRE—GIRVAN

"THE KETTLEDRUM"
Lunch and Tearooms
Bed and Breakfast 4/6
Tel. Girvan 43 Miss McCallum

EDINBURGH

New Season's Heather Honey
George Gibson & Son
Bacon, Cheese and Buttermen
44 Queensferry Street Tel. 25146 and 7

WENDY'S RESTAURANT
95 PRINCES STREET
Breakfasts—Luncheons—Teas
Dinners Suppers
Private Rooms for Social Functions
Open daily 8 a. m. to 11 p. m.
Sundays 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

New Season's Models
Inspection Invited
in GOWNS, COATS, SPORTS WEAR
Madame I. M. Skidmore
Expert Dressmaking to Order
42 FREDERICK STREET *Electric Lift*
LADIES' HAIRDRESSER
Eugene Permanent Waving, Manicure, etc.
HELENA RUBENSTEIN'S BEAUTY PREPARATIONS
140 Princes Street (West End) Tel. 26469

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH (Continued)

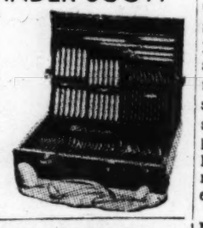
TAILORING—That Is Different—BETTER

Only the skilled master Tailor with a personal interest in his customers and their requirements can give that careful attention to details of cut and finish that distinguish the well-dressed man.
SUITS — TAILORED to ORDER from £6-6/-.
SUITS—Second Grade—to measure from £3-3.
OVERCOATS — Ready to wear—from 42/-
OVERCOATS — Tailored to order—£6-6/-
AITKEN & NIVEN
46-47 Queensferry Street

Shop at COOPERS
Pure Food Specialists
40a QUEENSFERRY ST. EDINBURGH
Groceries and Provisions of highest quality and value
Also at
47 Morningside Road, 52 Home Street
140 Nicolson Street, 437 Leith Walk
25 Raeburn Place, 21 Newington Road

Butchers, Poulterers
Game Dealers
Sausage Makers
only the best in Quality, Service, Satisfaction
WILLIAM ORR Ltd.
130 GEORGE ST., EDINBURGH
Tel. 21234 Telegrams "Sheep, Edinburgh"
Telephone No. 83802
D. K. WATSON
Fruit, Flowers, Vegetables
Seeds, Bulbs, Plants and Garden Needs
20 East Trinity Road *Prices Moderate*

GLASGOW

ALEXANDER SCOTT
Jeweller and Silversmith

62 BUCHANAN STREET GLASGOW
Oak Canteen for Six Persons, price £6
For Twelve Persons, price £13

DOWN QUILTS
Large selection in Art Silk, Marocain and Satin.
EXAMPLE
Art Silk Quilt in Rose, Blue, Green, Gold, Helio, Tango.
Double Size **29/6** Single Size **22/6**
BEDSPREADS TO MATCH
70x90, 16/11 90x100, 19/11
Re-covering of Quilts in Art Silk and Taffeta.
Double 20/-; Single 15/6.
Extra charge if new Down is required.
A. Gardner & Son Ltd.
36 JAMAICA STREET, GLASGOW, C. 1

PIANOS WIRELESS
Radio-Gramophones
Sheet Music Records
J. D. Cuthbertson & Co.
226-230 Sauchiehall Street
and at
141-143 High Street Ayr.

Clarke & Buchan
LADIES' TAILORS and FURRIERS
Dress and Blouse Makers
206 Sauchiehall St. Tel. 229 Douglas

W. MORLAND
Manufacturing Jewellers Established 1863
Hand Craft Silver Celtic Art Jewellery
Beautiful Designs from 3/6
Choice Selection of Wedding Gifts, Watches, Clocks—Jewellery Repairs
371 SAUCHIEHALL STREET

TRAVELWARE of QUALITY
Bags, Suitcases, Ladies' Handbags, Umbrellas
REID & TODD
8 Renfield Street, Glasgow

COAL
ANDREW YOUNG
93 HOPE STREET, GLASGOW
Phone Glasgow Central 2449-2450
All classes of Smokeless Fuel specialised in Suitable for Greenhouse Boilers, Central Heating, Slow-Combustion Stoves, etc. Also the various qualities of Domestic Fuels. Enquiries Solicited.

HELEN A. MORRIS
is now showing her Autumn Collection of
DAY and EVENING GOWNS, COATS, SUITS, FURS
154 Byres Road, Hillhead
TEL. WESTERN 4378

WILLIAM BLAIR
FAMILY BUTCHER
We stand for perfection in Quality and Service.
22 MAIN STREET, BRIDGETON

A. & J. M'CULLOCH
SPECIALISTS in
Lingerie and Blouses
493 Sauchiehall Street, Charing Cross, and 340 Sauchiehall Street

Ladies's Hairdressing
MARGARET TAYLOR
(Phyllis Earle Diplomas)
268 BATH ST (Opp. King's Theatre)
Tel 4595 Douglas
Coty's Toilet Preparations and Potter & Moore's Lavender Water stocked.

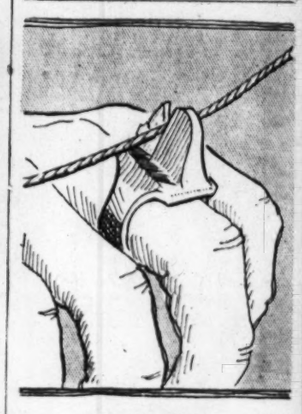
M. S. Macvean
(Late with W. R. GRIEVE)
14 Newton Terrace, Charing Cross
MILLINERY, GOWNS
Tailor Mades and Sports Wear
TEL. DOUGLAS 502

DAVID YOUNGER
Family Grocer and Provision Merchant
194 NORTH STREET (Charing Cross)
Tel. Douglas 160
Orders delivered in City and Suburbs
CARR'S Table Water Biscuits

The Laundry of Quality
The Cathkin Laundry
Giffen & Bissett Ltd.
RUTHERGLEN
Phone Rutherglen 33 or 333

Daily Features

With the Inventors



Cutting Ring

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THIS is a novelty invention which might appeal to wrappers in stores and to grocery clerks. George Genda, of Pasadena, Calif., has obtained U. S. Patent No. 1971814 on t. is idea. Mounted on a finger ring is a cutting blade, which when not in use for cutting string is drawn into the raised sheath.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M.A.

Mesha, King of Moab

WE ARE told, in II Samuel 8:2, how David conquered the land of Moab, "and so the Moabites became David's servants and brought gifts"; and it appears that many years later this territory was still in a tributary position, for during the reign of Ahab, Mesha, who is described as a "sheep-master" as well as King of Moab, "rendered unto the king of Israel an hundred thousand lambs, and an hundred thousand rams, with the wool" (II Kings 3:4) each year.

After Ahab's passing, however, Mesha rebelled against the Israelite rule and refused to pay any further tribute. Thereupon, Jehoram, King of Israel, made an alliance with Jehoshaphat, King of Judah; and together they advanced against the Moabite forces, and it was not long before the army of Mesha was decisively defeated and his land laid waste (II Kings 3:24-25).

It was on this occasion when the hosts of Israel and Judah were advancing to the attack that they were able to obtain necessary water by following the advice of Elisha, who announced that if they would dig ditches in the valley, they would be filled with water (II Kings 3: 16f).

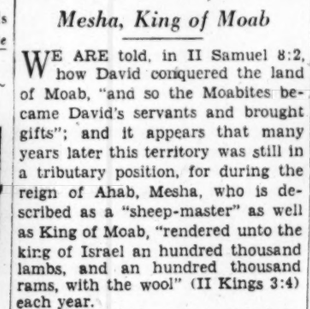
Brevities

Honey Grove Signal Citizen: Speaking of making automobile tires last longer, we would suggest that no one try to go around the corner on two wheels just to save the other two tires.

Daily Oklahoman: A wonderful man is the farmer. He can make grass grow without using a garden hose on it every evening.

Louisville Courier-Journal: The report of Dr. Beebe that he sighted monster fish far down to the sea is the first corroborative testimony as to the dimensions of fish that got off the hook.

Juvenile Crossword No. 8



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Song of joy.
5—Male sheep.
6—Recent.
8—Neuter pronoun.
9—Low, flat mass of floating ice.
10—An inlet of the sea.
11—Level.
12—Either.
14—To dress.
15—Sprout.
16—Garden plant.

Down

1—Common domestic animal.
2—Exist.
3—Solely.
4—The Lion.
5—Stream of water larger than a brook.
7—Eerie.
9—To blow upon.
10—Entreats.
12—By way of.
13—Belonging to us.
15—Become.

(The solution appears elsewhere.)

The Towhead With the Million Dollar Smile

A Smile Costs Little, But It Earns a Big Dividend. Here Is One That Frank S. Wilton, Huntington Park, Calif., Caught Just as It Was About to Blossom Forth Into Glee. It Can Now Go Round the World.

The Children's Corner

Percy and Edward Greet Miss Peppermint

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"THE good old summer vacation was over," said Uncle Peter, speaking as if to himself, "and the good old school year had begun."

"He's going to tell us a Percy Pig and Edward Elephant story," said Jimmie.

"About when they began going to school again," said Jennie.

"Good old summer vacation!" said Uncle Peter. "Good old school year! How they do help each other! I expect you have both had a splendid time getting back to school."

"Pretty good!" said Jimmie.

"What kind of a time did Percy Pig and Edward Elephant have?" said Jennie.

"Pretty good!" said Uncle Peter.

"I guess they'd rather have been at Pebbly Beach," said Jimmie.

"There is something in that," said Uncle Peter. "But life isn't all Pebbly Beaches. As Percy Pig said to Edward Elephant, 'If we played all the time, Edward, where would we be when we are grown up like our papas? And as Edward Elephant said to Percy Pig, 'Where indeed, Percy? Pebbly Beach has its place and Miss Peppermint has her place.'

"Percy and Edward, you see, were on their way to school the first morning after vacation, Percy carrying Edward's books and Edward carrying Percy's books, and both going a little slower when they thought of Pebbly Beach and a little faster when they thought of school."

"Miss Peppermint was the teacher," said Jennie.

"So she was," said Uncle Peter, "and one of the best. And when Percy and Edward were about half way to school they turned a bend in the road. And who do you think they saw ahead of them, carrying a book in one hand and her sunshade in the other?"

"Miss Peppermint," cried Jennie and Jimmie.

"'There she is, Percy,'" cried Edward. 'So she is indeed, Edward,' cried Percy. 'Let us quicken our steps, Percy,' said Edward. 'Immediately, Edward,' agreed Percy.

"So Percy and Edward quickened their steps and went faster and faster, and presently Miss Peppermint heard them coming and turned round and waited.

"Miss Peppermint was a tall young lady with a nice figure, a good deal like a clothespin, and the nearer Percy and Edward came the more sweetly she smiled so that when they came quite near she was smiling like sugar.

"'Good morning, Percy and Edward,' said Miss Peppermint. 'Are you dear children going to accompany me to school?'

"'We are, we are, Miss Peppermint,' said Percy. 'Let me carry your book.' 'That is why we hurried, Miss Peppermint,' said Edward. 'Let me carry your sunshade.'

"'I am glad to have you with me, Percy and Edward,' said Miss Peppermint, 'but I need not burden you with my book and my sunshade. My book is not heavy and I have to hold my sunshade over my head.'"

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

They Went on Happily Together to School.

"I should think she would have been tanned after her vacation," said Jennie.

"She was," said Uncle Peter. "Well tanned. But she was no longer on her vacation."

"And what did they do next?" asked Jimmie.

"'I can carry your book under my left front leg,' said Percy," continued Uncle Peter. "'And I can hold your sunshade over your head with my trunk,' said Edward. 'And then we can each give you a paw,' said Edward and Percy together.

"'Why, so you can,' said Miss Peppermint, handing her book to Percy and her sunshade to Edward.

"And then Percy tucked Miss Peppermint's book under his left front leg, and Edward held Miss Peppermint's sunshade over her head with his trunk, and Miss Peppermint took each of them by a paw and they went on happily together to school."

Quotation for Today

REMEMBER to preserve a calm soul amid difficulties.
—HORACE.

Daily Anecdote

Lincoln's Straight Talk

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

AT A period during the Civil War, when England's attitude threatened trouble, there was a meeting of the Cabinet at which Mr. Seward presented a dispatch he had prepared for presentation to that country. It was, of course, couched in suave, diplomatic terms.

President Lincoln then read what he termed "a few brief remarks on the subject," which all agreed covered the situation.

Mr. Seward said he would be glad to take the remarks and, giving them the phraseology used in diplomatic circles, send them to Lord Palmerston, the British Premier.

"Seward," asked Mr. Lincoln, "do you suppose Palmerston will understand our position from my letter, just as it is?"

"Certainly, Mr. President."

"Do you suppose the London Times will?"

"Certainly."

"Do you suppose the average Englishman of affairs will?"

"Certainly; it cannot be mistaken in England."

"Do you suppose that a hackman out on his box will understand it?"

"Very readily, Mr. President."

"Very well, Seward, I guess we'll let her slide just as she is."

The letter did "slide" as it was; and matters were settled most effectively.

A Word a Day

What's in a Name?—XXXI

(This department is devoted on Tuesdays to a discussion of surnames.)

ST. LAWRENCE'S career, it is said, ended unpleasantly. This martyrdom made him extremely popular, and from him we get the names *Larkin, Larson,* and *Lawrence.*

St. Paul has naturally made a considerable contribution to the roll of surnames. In the fourteenth century, when these added names were being adopted by the peasantry as well as the ruling classes, the name *Paul* had a broader pronunciation than now. Langland in "Piers Plowman" spells it *Powel,* and Chaucer in the Prologue to the Nonne Preeste's Tale has:

"Ye," quod our hoste, "by Seint Poule's belle,
Ye seye ryght sooth; this monk he clappeth loude. . . ."

To this form we owe the surnames *Powlson, Pawson.* We have also *Polson,* as well as the indubitable *Paulson.* There are also the diminutives *Poulett, Powlett, Paulett,* and *Pollett.*

Philip the Apostle bore a Greek name meaning "a lover of horses." It was one easily adapted to pet forms, and for this and other reasons became very popular. The surnames formed from it include the genitive forms *Philips, Phipps, Philps,* and *Phelps;* and the diminutives *Phillot, Philcox,* and *Philpot.* This last, meaning "little Philip," was a favorite with the early French settlers in England.

Through similarity of sound, *Phillpot* also became *Fillpot.* The letter of Careless to Philpot, which Archbishop Trench quotes, emphasizes the association of the two names: "Oh, good Master Philpot, which art a principal pot indeed, filled with much precious liquor; oh, pot most happy! of the High Potter ordained to honour."

In Lighter Vein

The Sign

Mistress: "So you think your young man's intentions are serious?"

Maid: "Yes, ma'am. He is beginning to let me pay when we go out."
—*Fliegende Blätter.*

Willing Is the Word

"Let us go to the circus, they say one of the monkeys is so intelligent that he does the work of three men."

"And you call that smart!" exclaimed the other.

Ahead of Time

Commuter: "When will the 8:20 train be in?"

Agent: "About 8:35."

Commuter: "Hm-m! Early today!"

Admission

"Henry," said the wife to her husband, "how do you like my new hat?"

"Well, my dear," said Henry, with great candor, "to tell you the truth—"

"Stop, Henry," said she. "If you're going to talk that way about it I don't want to know."—*Tit-Bits.*

Movie Fan Abroad

Guide (proudly): "And this—this is the Castle of Sternfels."

Tourist: "Yes? What picture was it built for?"

Guide: "But my dear lady, this schloss was erected in 1392."

Tourist: "Well, I'm not familiar with many of those early films."

The Humorist

"I say nothing about the girl throwing me over and keeping the ring. But what gets me down is having to pay eleven more installments on it while she's walking out with somebody else."

Not Guilty

Mistress: "Just look at the dust on this piano, Mary. It's at least six weeks old!"

Calm Mary: "Then it ain't nothing to do with me, mum. I've been here only four weeks."—*Pearson's.*

Correct

A well-dressed man had sat down on a newly-painted seat. Distressed, he said to the painter:

"Why don't you put 'Wet paint' on your seats?"

"That's what I'm doin', ain't I?" replied the painter.—*Pearson's.*

Today's Limerick

He planned a discrete rendezvous
With a sweet little maiden he knous.
His joy was short lived.
For when she arrived
She brought all her family tous.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Generous Giver

(Chicago Tribune)

THERE is an unknown but not unsung giver in the town of North Manchester, Ind. He conceived the idea of sending to a Century of Progress all the children of the town between the ages of 12 and 14 who otherwise would not have an opportunity to see the fair. His name is known only to the superintendent of schools, who furnished him with the list of children, according to a letter telling about the unknown resident's generous act.

"Our local bus driver took the children, and one stipulation was that enough loads should go so that the children would not be crowded or uncomfortable," the letter says. "One hundred and twenty-eight children and their caretakers made the trip, leaving early one morning and returning the next morning, and not one accident or unpleasant happening marred their pleasure. The generous donor paid all transportation to the fair, admission to the grounds, to the towers of the sky ride, to wings of a century, and I don't know just what other attractions; allowed each child one dollar for each meal, and, as a final thoughtful touch, each child was given a quarter to spend exactly as he pleased."

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Edging Walks

WHEN a boy came with all the tools necessary to clean the edges of our walks by cutting the grass back and making enough of a depression at the edge to allow the water from the hose to wash the walk clean, we hired him at once—as did many other people.

Grass and weeds are bound to grow irregular along sidewalks, and nothing adds a neater appearance to the entire lawn than to have yard walks and outer walks treated to this service. It was just a clever thought on the part of a boy who decided to find something to do. J. L. L.

Playroom Blackboards

A YOUNG man came to our door, and, after asking if there were children in the home, asked if I would be interested in a blackboard in the playroom. He had a roll of blackboard material, and moldings to fit it. He agreed to paint the moldings to match the room woodwork; and when he had the blackboard in place it looked a real part of the room. He got orders in almost every home where there were children, as every mother would prefer to have her children write on a blackboard than on the papered walls. M. C. R.

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—TW. Has an Idea

By CARMACK

Tiddlywinks and I escorted Joan and the Boss to school this morning—
Several other dogs did the same thing for their masters and mistresses, too—
My! but we were a lonesome looking lot after all the children had gone into the school—
Tw. must have noticed it, too, because he suddenly wiggled his tail and said—"All of us dogs ought to organize and help each other have a good time"
"Hm-m", I said. "That sounds like a good idea!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

NRA Reorganization

AS CONTEMPLATED in the presidential announcement, the reorganization of the NRA is merely a reorganization of its administration. The great object was to unhorse Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson from his tsardom. This has been accomplished in several ways. Formulation of policy will be vested in a legislative department outside the influence of the administrator. The executive department, over which the administrator will preside, will carry out the mandates laid down by this policy-making board. Code disputes and enforcement will be turned over to the judiciary, while labor problems will become wholly the business of the National Labor Relations Board.

This is good so far as it goes. But the reorganization that the country requires is a reorganization of the codes themselves. Johnsonian economics, as well as General Johnson's rôle, must be reviewed. The codes as they have been written do not conform with the preamble of the National Industrial Recovery Act which *inter alia* was intended "to promote the fullest possible utilization of the present productive capacity of industries." Has that been accomplished? The latest bulletin of the Federal Reserve Board supplies a negative answer.

The act was signed on June 16 last year. Production in that month amounted to 91 per cent of the 1923-25 average, but a year later, the index had fallen to 84 per cent, and must be about 10 per cent lower today. One of the reasons for this slowing down is the artificial restrictions inserted in the codes—price-fixing, overt and covert, and limitation of production or productive capacity which has as its aim the maintenance of artificial prices.

How such impediments curb the filling out of purchasing power will be apparent after a little thought on how purchasing power is created. Logically it must come out of production. If you do not create, you do not have the means to spend. General industrial restrictionism has lowered the national income, or for one example, the buying power of potential cotton textile purchasers. If the textile industry indulges in periodical shutdowns, even the operatives, no matter how high their hourly wages are on paper, receive nothing, and cannot buy their own products.

This is one side of the wedge in which the industry has been caught. Agricultural restrictionism supplies the other side of it. No other industry has to pay out such a large ratio of its costs for raw materials. As a result in part of cotton restrictionism, the fiber has gone up from four cents to twelve cents, and, in order to pay the cotton planter to restrict, an added burden in the form of a processing tax has been put upon the cotton textile industry. Cotton textiles, consequently, have had to be marked up out of reach of even the depleted consumer market. Purchasers still in a position to buy textiles have turned to other fibers.

On more than one occasion the President has expressed his antipathy to industrial restrictionism. Before he went to Hawaii he ordered cuts in code prices on government purchases. At the time his order was interpreted as the beginning of the assault on the price rigidities which have been introduced by the NRA. Possibly the establishment of a policy-making board will hasten code reorganization. Till this is accomplished, the industrial system will always be periodically out of touch with consumers' purses, a situation which will make for recurrent depressions such as that in which the cotton textile industry is now plunged.

Strike Threats in Welsh Coal Field

THE history of the British coal trade, and of the South Wales coal field in particular, has for a quarter of a century been punctuated with critical moments; and such another moment is about to occur. Notice has been given by the South Wales Miners Federation to terminate on September 30 the men's agreement with the owners; and if no previous settlement has been made a strike will take place throughout the whole mining area of South Wales. Today the men's representatives are meeting those of the owners for discussion. They have therefore twelve days only, in which to thrash out the questions which almost mean life or death for a stricken industry.

The owners, whose difficulties will be readily admitted, nevertheless cannot be acquitted of dilatoriness. For them, as for the men, the last few years have been a time of gravest anxiety. Producing large quantities of coal for export, they have found their sales abroad cut down by foreign quotas and their prices reduced by competition from low-wage countries. An agreement was made in 1931 for a period of three years which ended last February, and in accordance with this the men accepted wages even below those which they had received before. In February last, pointing to the improvement in trade, they asked for better terms, which were rejected. They then referred the question to a National Industrial Board set up by the Government but not recognized by the owners, and this body recommended a scale of wages intermediate between the existing scale and that demanded by the men. The men accepted the award, but the owners refused it.

A strike now would be ruinous to both parties; and both know it. Their competitors in central Europe are only too ready to take advantage of such an opportunity. Blameworthy as the coal owners are in postponing the meeting of a conciliation board to the eleventh hour, it is unlikely that they will push their objection to the recommendation of the National Industrial Board to the point of open strife. But the awareness of the harm that might be done, again brings home to the more critical part of the British public the necessity for a drastic national reconstruction of a basic industry.

Brave Balloon

THAT is a very big and bold trial balloon just sent up by a junta of American industrialists at Hot Springs, Va. Its total dimensions are not yet fully known, for it issues from behind the closed doors of a secret session, but apparently it is intended as something more than a plan for throwing the New Deal overboard. It is reported to carry positive proposals for lower wages, longer hours, and monopolistic cartels, as well as demands for scrapping most of the Roosevelt experiments.

Doubtless the industrialists headed by George Houston, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, do not expect a balloon burdened with such ballast to get very far in the present storm of social reform. They must know, unless they have talked with no one outside their clubs, that politically—and today our economics are decidedly political—lower wages and monopoly are dangerous explosives which no candidate, even a Republican in Pennsylvania, would dare to touch. They must have heard of Maine. And they must be aware that the Republican Party itself is flirting with social security measures such as old-age pensions. Perhaps they are only trying to see if any genuinely reactionary opinion survives in the United States. Possibly they will be pleased and comforted if their balloon gets above the house tops.

Such experimental aeronautics is of doubtful value. It may be that the doctrine of lower wages, which is widely practiced, should be publicly expounded. It may be that some gain will accrue from marshaling reactionary opinion as a counterpoise to radicalism. And if the testing of opinion by this trial balloon shows any substantial element of the population ready to support such measures, it may counteract some of the extremer expressions which seem to have so impressed President Roosevelt when he put his ear to the ground in the West.

There can be no question that the part of statesmanship in Washington today is to reduce the fears of business men that are holding up recovery, and to do it without surrendering to reactionary groups which are stirring up fear.

It is desirable that all important elements of opinion should have a voice in government. The true art of politics is directed to giving them that voice. But such spectacular displays of die-hardism as this appears to be, only make the task of political adjustments more difficult. For they tend to exasperate both politicians and people. They harden the attitude of extremists at the other end.

Moreover, it is difficult to believe that the group responsible for these proposals is important except for the capital—and employment—it controls. And aside from the political futility of such a program is its economic futility at such a time as the present. In the light of such considerations, the bravery of this trial balloon looks more like folly.

A Universal Language

ALMOST simultaneously with the news that several English cathedrals, including Portsmouth and Blackburn, are to enlarge their accommodations in order to deal with increasing congregations, comes the news that half a dozen others are on the verge of bankruptcy. These latter include cathedrals as famous as the thirteenth century Salisbury in the south, fourteenth century Lichfield, in whose cloisters Dr. Johnson and David Garrick walked as boys together; Ripon and Carlisle in the north, and Wells in the west.

It is possible that their financial difficulties, which arise in part from recent economic changes in their constitution that are not yet fully worked out, may be only temporary, but they are none the less acute. It would be a thousand pities if stringent circumstances compelled the authorities to allow to fall into neglect the noble structures which have been the delight and inspiration of many centuries and the visiting peoples of many nations.

Architecture, unlike even music, is a universal language. The Taj Mahal carries its message of love and remembrance as clearly to the populations of the West as to those of India. So is it with these churches. None can miss the significance of the power and strength of righteousness that speaks in the firmly proportioned massiveness of the stones at Wells. Grace and joy are lyrical in the delicacy of Lichfield. It is earnestly to be hoped that England (and not England alone) will see to it that these magnificent and eloquent buildings encounter no danger of neglect.

Lancashire Boom

Book of the Day

THE speculative and other orgies of the cotton boom in Lancashire after the war and the despair of the rapid slump, also its comedy, are the material of Mr. J. L. Hodson's HARVEST IN THE NORTH (London: Gollanz. 7s. 6d. New York: Knopf. $2.50) which is a choice of the English Book Society. The author is saturated in knowledge of his subject. He seems also to have set out to do for cotton what Miss Bentley did for cloth in "A Modern Tragedy." He is, however, far from having Miss Bentley's constructive skill and his book is amateurish, large parts of it being more like a general essay on Lancashire types than a novel. His prose also is quite without distinction, and he clogs the narrative with incidents and people sometimes irrelevant and disproportionately treated. In spite of the general interest of the book it is artistically a failure. For its particular successes it is nevertheless memorable. Cut out the dead wood, and the live wood is very much alive.

* * *

Edward Houghton is a third-generation spinner, wealthy, sensitive, interested in the theater. The boom sets him financing a repertory theater in the northern city where everyone else is turning amateur share salesman. His daughter is concerned in the theater and so is Harry Brierly, an introspective, melancholy creature of some talent as a playwright. Philip, the son of Edward, is an ex-soldier, haunted by the war and ineffectual. Once stated, they give little to the story. Brierly, however, is tormented by love for a mill girl dancer and here, in the working classes, we get real character. Not that Trixie, the dancer, is very convincing once she goes up in the world, but her browbeaten mother and her brutal father, a miner, are excellently presented. Mr. Hodson sees into the hearts of these people.

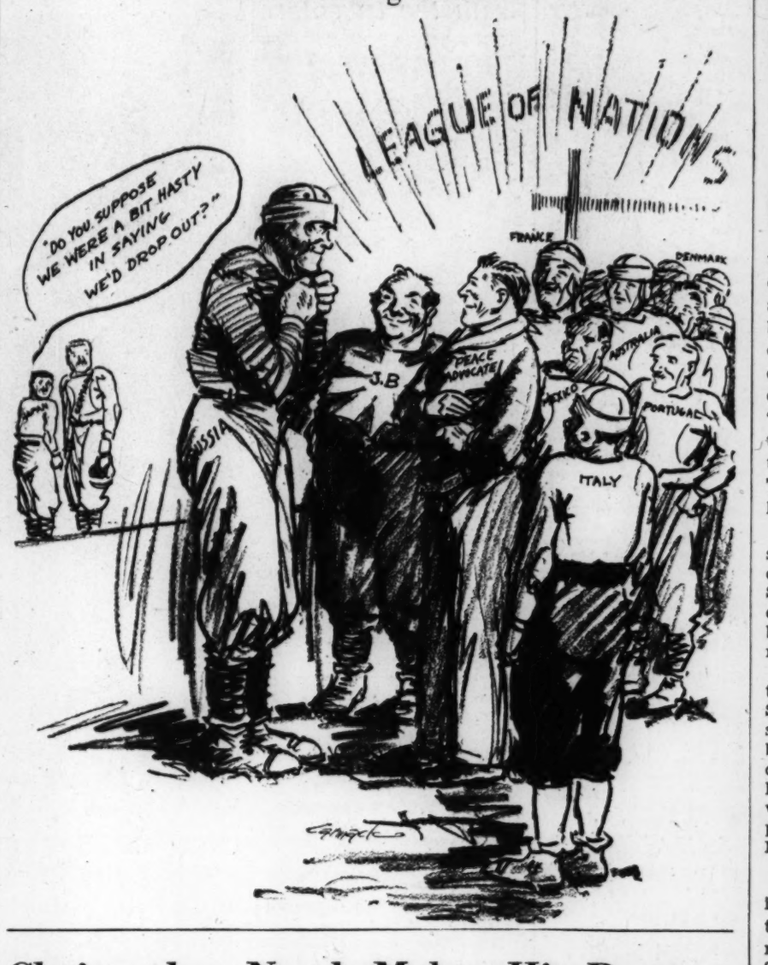
Even better than these two are Sam Ranshaw and his wife, Harriet. By these two the book stands. Sam is one of those romantic, imaginative, optimistic, good-humored and selfish men, a drinker, a gambler, a boaster, but fundamentally decent, simple and undeniably attractive, who endanger the prosperity of their families and are a source of anxiety to their prudent wives. Harriet is cautious, honest, hard-working, schooled to apprehension and without bitterness. When the slump comes it is she who has to bear the burden of the misery that falls for a while on the family.

* * *

The point is that whatever happens they are unspoilable. Sam may be a bit of a scoundrel, but he is not mean. Harriet may be a bit of an angel, but she remains a harassed human being. Here are descriptions of what men and women do and think and feel when they are on the starvation line, of how the shame of poverty affects them, of what happens to family life. In the end Harriet turns weaver and Sam minds the house—a pathetic situation whose irony is not lost on him. The general tone of the book is discursive, observant and not unsuitably sentimental. Mr. Hodson has written a novel of many failures, but of many successes, too, and his promise is obvious.

V. S. PRITCHETT.

A Promising Recruit



Christopher North Makes His Report

SUNSHINE flooded the great dining room of the University Club that noon. The Venetian blinds diffused it and softened it, but the room was golden with its light. At the head table sat representatives of the Carler Foundation, the university itself, and of the business and professional life of the city. The guests of honor were Prof. and Mrs. Christopher North, who had just returned after a trip of many thousands of miles through Latin America. Sue North was there, too.

What Professor North had learned he would be able to put to good use, for soon he would assume his duties as head of the university's newly-formed Department of Latin-American History and Culture. But today he was to speak briefly on "The New Latin America" at this luncheon, given by the Carler Foundation, under whose auspices the Norths had traveled. A few preliminary remarks set the stage for Professor North.

"Most of you will recall the days of the stereoscope," he said, by way of introduction. "One looked through the lenses of the instrument at two pictures of the same object taken from slightly different angles and the result was a single image with an effect of solidity. Mrs. North and I have just returned from a trip which took us to more than fourteen different Latin-American nations. The airplane, fast steamships and faster trains have given us such a stereoscopic view of Latin America."

* * *

Then he went on to summarize his impressions and spoke, in part, as follows:

"One of our most vivid reactions is that we have seen, paradoxically, the youngest and the oldest of continents. A live, youthful people, forward-looking, idealistic and hopeful; and a backward-looking people resigned to its lot. I shall never forget an old Indian who ambled by us on the street one day. He represented a race whose past is glorious, whose present is insufferable and for whom there seems to be no worth-while future. He represented the old, old Latin America. But right beside him I can see the glistening teeth, the shiny hair, the quick-darting black eyes and the lithe movements of three young men, one an Indian, one a "white" Latin American, one a mestizo. The first an archæologist, the second an engineer and the third a musician. These three typify the new, the young, the vital Latin America. They care not for the past, they love the present and look forward to the future. They are rebuilding the Latin-American world.

"My second most vivid impression was a sense of change and fluidity. Nothing seemed to be static. Everywhere in Latin America one sees feudal ideas and institutions giving way to more modern manners; illiterate Indians and Negroes becoming persons of culture and charm; hoes and wooden plows being displaced by plows of steel and harrows, and tractors supplanting oxen. Airplanes and automobiles are pushing easy-gaited mules into the discard. So it was everywhere we went; the new and modern relentlessly pushing in to displace the old.

"Then I was impressed by the willingness of the Latin Americans to experiment with new philosophies and political ideals. Their social legislation, their new constitutions, their new educational systems and penal institutions all had ideas which attracted me. They are like the Japanese in that they study what the rest of the world has to offer and then pick the best for themselves or form an eclectic system with the best elements from a large number of models.

* * *

"Then again the sheer fascination of Latin-American civilization and nature impressed me anew. Its colors, kaleidoscopic peoples and cultures; its deserts, mountains and rivers; its jungles and cities; its ruins and mines; its great plantations and small plots with humble mud huts all pass before me as I speak.

"I can't refrain from mentioning the great fight which is going on. We saw everywhere evidences of commercial competition which must be flattering to the Latin Americans. Germans came in Zeppelins, French in great steamers and fast planes, Americans in giant clippers of the air, and the Japanese in trim and neat little ships of their own. All of them came bearing gifts and praise. All sought concessions or monopolies. All wished to sell their goods and offered either prices or services which the others could not match. Many of them returned empty-handed because, of course, the Latin American can't buy from all.

These nations, unlike some, are able to act upon their own initiatives; they pass restrictions and impose regulations, they choose and refuse.

"The 120,000,000 persons in Latin America are definitely a part of the world in which we live. We must come to know them and they must come to know us."

* * *

Generous applause greeted these remarks which, to some, seemed to have added force because of the revelations in the Senate munitions investigation, then in progress.

PAUL VANORDEN SHAW.

North . . South . . East . . West

The Problem of Personal Allegiance

By Frank L. Perrin

EXCEPT as our thoughts are at all times guarded, there quite probably will come to us in seasons of economic distress the temptation to initiate, or at least to explore, proffered means of relief and betterment. Today the people of nearly every country seem inclined to yield to the suggestion that by some method never previously found to be sound or successful, they will be translated into new and happier economic and social environments.

It is true beyond the shadow of a doubt that could the human family, by legislation or by any other form of concerted action, bring about an era of universal prosperity or contentment, this would have been done long ago. Indeed, this route to happiness and universal contentment has been tried many times down through the years. But something always seems to be amiss. There are alleged inequalities of privilege and opportunity. Because of these class divisions arise, and in the classes themselves other blocs and factions. Again and again it seems to be made increasingly apparent that "man never is, but always to be blest."

Not by the promulgation of enacted economic laws, but perhaps in spite of the admitted inequalities resulting from such laws, those who have sponsored them and been governed by them have advanced progressively when that progress is measured by a material yardstick. Better by far a not absolutely perfect rule of action than no rule at all. Until men and women have learned how to govern themselves aright individually, they must, if wise, consent to be governed collectively, learning daily by experience how to avoid past mistakes.

Almost since the dawn of the Christian Era, and perhaps long before that, the members of the human family have moved in migratory waves up and down and across the face of the earth, ever in search of some land of promise where prosperity and sanctuary might be found. To many there have come gratifying realizations of their hopes. There has come, in America for instance, to the oppressed of some other lands, a material prosperity and a freedom of action more complete and more satisfying than they had previously known.

I wonder, sometimes, if one can indulge this realization of the absence of social and political restraint to such an extent that he becomes surfeited and cloyed by it and in the end loses a correct appreciation of its value. There are convincing indications that many who have found this new freedom in the lands of their adoption have reached this point. Beyond it, unless there comes opportunely a guidance of greater wisdom and understanding, will almost unfailingly be the demand for wider license in the name of liberty and greater indulgence in the name of selfish rights.

To which order, say you, do those who have proved, time and again, the ability to think logically and reach a right conclusion, owe personal or individual allegiance in time of an apparently great national need? Certainly we do not owe it to false gods. As certainly we do not owe it to the irresponsible purveyors of spurious nostrums and discredited economic cure-alls. Coming in the name of humanity, these champions and salesmen of discredited theories disguised by new and possibly attractive labels, would deceive those ordinarily wise enough to protect their own interests while defending those of their families and neighbors.

Those who have come, by experience or by training, to a fuller and better understanding of life and its responsibilities than they once enjoyed have no need to follow after those who would by design deceive and mislead them. Apart from and beyond a realization of the value and abundance of that good which is universally manifested there is not much, after all, to be sought or desired. He who comes to tell you no matter in what guise, that by some process discovered by political alchemists there has been compounded a new fundamental theory of government which is guaranteed, by processes of political manipulation, to cure all economic ills, offers nothing which reasonably demands your allegiance, or which should tempt you or me to desert those standards which have proved themselves to be trustworthy and sound.

The Wide Horizon

Friend of the Serfs

By Alice Stone Blackwell
Author of "The Little Grandmother of the Russian Revolution"

CATHERINE BRESHKOVSKY was known to millions as "Babushka"—"the dear Little Grandmother of the Russian revolution." A nobleman's daughter, born to ease and luxury, even as a child Catherine Verigo was shocked by the contrast between the life of her own family and that of their hundreds of serfs. She often gave away her warm clothing to some shivering peasant child. "From the age of eight, how to find justice (for the peasants) was the question that troubled me," she wrote, long after. This became the absorbing passion of her life.

With hundreds of other young Russians of rich families, she refused to live on money derived from the labor of serfs. She went out to earn her living as a governess. At twenty-five she married a broad-minded and progressive young nobleman.

After the emancipation of the serfs, their condition was still very miserable. She and her father and her husband started schools for them, a cooperative bank, etc. But the Government forcibly closed the schools and the bank, and put her and her husband under police surveillance. Efforts to teach or help the peasants met the same fate, all over Russia.

* * *

Then Catherine became a revolutionist. Her husband was not willing to face the terrific dangers involved in active revolutionary work; so she set out alone. Soon after, her son was born. She could not keep him with her, knowing that her work must soon lead her to prison or to Siberia. With a breaking heart, she committed him to the care of her brother's wife.

Her later adventures would fill a volume. Disguised as a peasant, with a pack on her broad shoulders, she set out with a couple of friends to teach revolution. They lived on the coarsest fare, and slept in hovels swarming with vermin. She spent many years in prison and in exile. Everywhere she was a center of inspiration to her comrades in misfortune. She could not understand the deference they paid her. But her remarkable personality always made itself felt. George Kennan saw her in a tiny hamlet in Siberia just under the arctic circle. Afterward he wrote: "My standards of courage, of fortitude and of heroic self-sacrifice have been raised for all time, and raised by the hand of a woman."

* * *

When her sentence expired, she came back to Russia and resumed her revolutionary work. She traveled under all sorts of disguises, and had countless hair-breadth escapes. She evaded the police for years. When captured, she was banished to Siberia again, this time for life. On the fall of the Tsardom, she was brought back to Russia in triumph, receiving ovations all along the route. Under Kerensky, for whom she always had a high esteem, she was practically Minister of Education, and traveled all over Russia in the interest of the schools. She always maintained that the most important thing in the world is the right education of the rising generation.

After the Bolsheviki seized the power, she left Russia, and finally settled in Prague. She founded several boarding schools for poor children in Russian Carpathia, now a province of the Czechoslovak Republic, and has maintained them for more than ten years, chiefly with American money. She made two visits to the United States, one before the revolution and one since, and made many friends.

She told me that she and Lenin had been antagonists for fifteen years before the revolution. He was a leader in the Social Democratic Party, the strength of which was chiefly among the workmen in the cities and towns. She was the leader of the Socialist Revolutionary Party, which worked chiefly among the peasants. He did not much approve of trying to organize the peasants, and did not at all approve of there being another revolutionary society apart from his own.

* * *

Most unprejudiced persons would admit that there are both good and bad features in the present Soviet régime. To the end of her life, Madame Breshkovsky could see only the evil in it. Those who could not agree with her nevertheless revered her for her great character and her heroic history. The spirit of her long life—1844 to 1934—was well summed up in a remark that she once made to me. She said: "I have been like a person bound on a long journey. If an opportunity of personal happiness came to me, I took it as one might pick a flower or eat a bon-bon; but the journey keeps on."

To the last her thoughts were for others, not for herself; and she always believed that in the end right would triumph. When things looked very dark, she wrote:

> Do not be afraid of the great revolution through which the world is passing. It is a formidable beacon for all humanity, and will be turned into a reasonable evolution, a corrective that will make life more supportable for all. It is the widest Rubicon that humanity has to cross, to reach a better and more righteous settlement.
>
> I shall die in the conviction that a new era is beginning among the inhabitants of our planet. And, as I know and have known noble human personalities, I am sure that all humanity will some day attain the qualities of those exceptional ones.